

TAKE TURKISH PORTS

THREE ARE SEIZED BY THE
FRENCH FLEET.Admiral Caillaud holds the Principal
Towns on the Island of Mytilene—
Europe Fears France Has Designs
on the Suez Canal.

The French squadron under Admiral Caillaud, which was sent to make a demonstration in Turkish waters, has seized the three principal ports of the island of Mytilene, in the Aegean archipelago, near the coast of Asia Minor, belonging to Turkey. When the Mediterranean squadron was divided and sent to Turkish waters it was announced that Mytilene would be the first point touched at, and that Smyrna, Jaffa and other important points would in all probability be seized later unless satisfaction was given.

There is no question as to the fact that the government wishes to bring the trouble with Turkey to a fighting finish. The news that the Porte has asked England to fulfill the terms of the convention of 1878 and "guarantee the integrity of the Sultan's Asiatic possessions" by sending a squadron to the Levant has only served to feed the flame.

The vote of the French Chamber of Deputies, 305 to 77, in favor of sending warships to the Dardanelles met with popular favor, and Delcasse's words, "our patience has been long, but our action is resolute," have been hailed as a tonic.

According to a semi-official statement France's demands on Turkey have lost all personal character and are now those of nation on nation. The statement declares that in France's demands on the Porte the claims of M. M. Tubini and Lorrain are the only ones that are considered.

There now remain three principal points at issue. These are: First, that the religious protectorate of France in the Orient be respected; second, that the Porte assure the free working of French schools and allow unhindered education; third, a respect for the rights of the French medical faculty at Beyrout, and that the Porte cease interfering with the licenses of French practitioners in Turkey.

The Russian squadron opposite Smyrna is expected to co-operate with the French ships, at least to the extent of furnishing moral support to Admiral Caillaud, while British Greek and Italian divisions are hurrying toward different points in the neighborhood.

According to Comte de Mont, former minister to Turkey, the Sultan's only hope is to revive the specter of the "eastern question" in the face of the united fleets, thus endeavoring to lead France farther than it desires to go.

However, Comte de Mont says, "The nation has every confidence in M. Delcasse's foresight, all Frenchmen believing that the time has come not only to right France's money grievances against Turkey, but the long series of infringements by the Porte on French rights in the Orient."

The fact that all the great powers are imitating France in sending fleets to the eastern Mediterranean is taken in Washington to mean that they fear the France-Turkey quarrel is only an opening wedge for an attempt by France to steal away from England the control of the Suez canal.

IS MRS. ROOSEVELT'S

CLOSE FRIEND.



Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, wife of the Lieutenant Governor of New York State, will be prominently identified with the social functions of the White House at Washington this winter and during the Roosevelt administration. She and the President's wife are inseparable friends. This popular woman is a member of almost every women's club in New York City. She is acknowledged as one of the best dressed and handsomest women in town. It is an open secret that much of the Lieutenant Governor's success is due to his wife's charms.

News of Minor Note.

Counting scales companies have combined. Capital, \$3,500,000.

The new edition of the Bible has been adopted by the Chicago University.

New \$500,000 steel plant, Parkersburg, W. Va., is about completed. Town on a boom.

Daniel Aldrich, aged 55, living near Tiffin, Ohio, while temporarily insane, fatally beat his wife with a club and killed himself.

Edward LaRue, a union miner, was found stabbed to death, Mansfield, Ky.

Stockholders of Ambrosius-Busch Brewing Company gave President Busch a \$50,000 private car.

Yaqui Indians raided the Lomera ranch, near Oritza, Sonora, Mexico, and drove off mules and cattle.

West Virginia State courts are said because Federal court released Ellis Glenn. Will test their right.

Pair and exposition managers will meet in convention, Chicago, Dec. 23, to fix dates for State fairs in 1902.

LI HUNG CHANG DEAD.

The Veteran Chinese Statesman Passes.
Away in Peking.

Earl Li Hung Chang, the veteran Chinese statesman, is dead. For some months back Earl Li had been suffering from a complication of ailments and it was with great difficulty that he had been able to carry on his duties. His disease took the form of ulceration of the stomach and had become more acute in the last few weeks. His death occurred in Peking.

Li Hung Chang was born in 1822 at Hsiao, a little city in the province of Anhwei, one of the provinces of central China. The Li family is purely Chinese, without mixture of Manchian blood. Young Li was studious, entered Han-lin College and made rapid progress. The Taiping rebellion (1851-64), ranking as the greatest in modern times for devastation of property and destruction of life, called Li from a life of study to a military activity for which he had no fit training.



LI HUNG CHANG.

but in which he showed unusual ability. Li raised a regiment of home troops, with which he harassed the rebel army, hanging on their rear and cutting their communications. His conspicuous patriotism and ability in the crisis which ended in a general repulse of the rebels brought him to the notice of Tseung Kwofan, commander-in-chief of the Chinese armies, then the greatest Chinaman known to foreign nations. Li was appointed (1861) viceroy or governor of the province of Kiangsu, with his residence at Shanghai. This was an important epoch in his life. He was at the age of 40 years.

Earl Li has held, almost continuously through many years, several high offices in the imperial government, such as secretary to the grand council of state, superintendent of foreign trade for the northern ports, superintendent of coast defense for the northern district and senior guardian of the heir apparent. The burdens which this man has carried during all these years and the range both of his responsibilities and of his opportunities as a ruler of a vast empire are amazing.

After the Anglo-French invasion of China, ending in the capture of Peking (1900) had given the almost quiescent rebellion a revival which again endeavored to overthrow the dynasty of Manchu Tsung, long the Chinese minister to Great Britain. Li's militia were incorporated into the main army and he was given important military commands.

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NEW PENSIONS ARE INCREASED.

Bureau's Report Shows Large Percent-

age Seeking Enrollment.

In his annual report the Commissioner of Pensions discusses at length the faults of the present system of pensioning and the difficulties in the way of determining the merits of claims for pension and increase.

The report presents a number of interesting features connected with the filing of claims for pension on account of the war with Spain and the insurrection in the Philippine Islands. It is shown that the soldiers of these wars enjoy much greater benefits than were accorded to the soldiers of the Civil War. In 1895 the minimum pension was established at \$6 per month. Nearly 100,000 soldiers of the Civil War received from \$1 to \$4 per month from 1865 to 1895, and a disability from loss of arm or leg, which now entitles the soldier to \$45 per month, gave him only \$8 per month in 1865.

While the Civil War lasted for four years and the casualties were enormous, and the Spanish-American war lasted only about four months, with comparatively few casualties, it is shown that three years after the close of the Spanish-American war, claims for pension amounting to about 20 per cent of the number of soldiers engaged in that war had been filed, while in 1872, or seven years after the close of the Civil War, only about 6 per cent of the soldiers engaged in that war had filed claims.

The Commissioner says that he is not prepared to believe that those who engaged in the war with Spain, many of them sons of veterans of the Civil War, were less patriotic than their ancestors or more corrupt, but in his opinion it is the fault of the system of pensioning, with its active army of attorneys, solicitors and drummers, who are practically licensed by the government with the promise of \$25 for each claim allowed.

Attention is directed to the friction and undue feeling that attends the administration of the act of Aug. 7, 1892, which provides that the alien wrong-doing of a widow pensioner shall operate to terminate her pension. The absence of such a law, it is stated, would encourage and permit such pensioners to dishonor the memory of their soldier husbands, while still enjoying the bounty of the government, and on the other hand, the widow who respects the law and marries loses her pension. The Commissioner says that, while the law is a most delicate and difficult one to administer, yet he cannot recommend its repeal.

In January, 1900, a rule was adopted requiring guardians of pensioners to render to the bureau annual accounts. The rule was followed by disclosures which in some instances were of a startling nature. Guardians were found to be drawing pensions long after the death of their wards. Many cases were found where insane pensioners had been placed in asylums and other public institutions as indigent persons, while the guardians had drawn the pensions during the whole period.

Government Buys Indian Land.

Maj. McLaughlin, special agent of the Interior Department, has concluded a treaty with the Fort Totten reservation Indians of North Dakota and the government.

The Indians agree to sell 104,000 acres for \$550,000, the sum of \$14,000 to be paid after ratification and \$20,000 a year for twenty years.

M. D. Sheppard of Salina, Kan., has been appointed lieutenant in the provisional forces in the Philippines. He has fought in Cuba and in the Transvaal.

German commercial situation is growing worse.

United Brethren Church, Uniopolis, O., will be sold at auction.

James Lowe and his brother were suffocated by gas in New York.

A Monte Carlo message says clerks robbed the Casino of \$100,000. No arrests, but several clerks were bounced.

Emperor William of Germany has conferred upon Surgeon General Koch, the noted physician, the rank of major general.

It was decided by the judge at Reading, Pa., that Sunday street cars are a necessity and are not operated in violation of law.

Daniel Dodge, 13, and Walter Weston, New York, played "wild west." Dodge was accidentally killed, a bullet piercing his head.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

President Roosevelt Designates November 28 as the
Day to Observe.

By the President of the United States of America:
A proclamation—The season is high when, according to the time hallowed custom of our people, the President appoints a day as the special occasion for praise and thanksgiving to God.

"This Thanksgiving finds the people still bowed with sorrow for the death of a great and good President. We mourn and honor him, and the memory of his death should awaken in the breasts of our people a keen anxiety for the country and at the same time a resolute purpose not to be driven by any calamity from the path of strong, orderly, popular liberty, which, as a nation, we have thus far safely trod, yet in spite of this great disaster it is nevertheless true that no people on earth have so abundant cause for thanksgiving as we have. The past year in particular has been one of peace and plenty. We have prospered in things material and have been able to work for our own uplifting in things intellectual and spiritual.

"Let us remember that, as much has been given us, much will be expected from us; and that true homage comes from the heart as well as from the lips and shows itself in deeds.

"We can best prove our thankfulness to the Almighty by the way in which, on this day, and at this time each of us does his duty to his fellow-men.

"Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general thanksgiving, Thursday, the 28th day of this present November, and do recommend that throughout the land the people cease from their wonted operations and at their several homes and places of worship, reverently thank the Giver of all good for the countless blessings of our national life. In witness hereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States, the 120th.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President: JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

ALLEGED POISONING.

The Cases of Mary Belle Witwer and

John Toppa.

A few weeks ago Mary Belle Witwer

of Dayton, Ohio, was arrested upon

suspicion of poisoning her sister, and is

now held for trial. Since

her arrest neighbors and acquaintances

of the woman on her part, reported the

sudden death of twelve persons

who have been associated with her,

including three husbands, five persons

in whose families she had served as

housekeeper, and four children. It is

due to Mrs. Witwer, however, to say

that she stoutly protests her innocence.

Close upon the heels of the Witwer

case follows the arraignment of Jane

Toppa at Barnstable, Mass., a profes-

sional nurse, upon the charge of murder-

ing Mary D. Gibbs, a woman also res-

iding upon her of murdering Mrs. Gordon,

sister of Mrs. Gibbs, and Mr. and Mrs.

A. P. Davis, their father and mother, all

of whom had been attended by Jane Top-

pa in the capacity of nurse. She is also

suspected of the murder of three

other persons. The evidence in this case

seems stronger than that against Mrs.

Witwer. The accused woman shortly af-

ter their decease attempted to commit

suicide.

There is an apparent lack of motive in

the first case. Mrs. Witwer does not

seem to have profited in any way by the

numerous deaths of which some think

she may have been the cause, nor does

there appear to be any special reason

why she should have removed people in

such a wholesale manner. Miss Toppa

and her husband were in the Gibbs family

for years, and in the Gibbs family

suddenly, she was regarded almost as a

daughter. It is said that she owed Mr.

Davis money and that some money which

was on the person of one of the women

she nursed could not be found after her

death. It is not safe yet to assume that either

woman is guilty. If their guilt shall be

established, and if it shall appear also

that Miss Toppa did not benefit in a

pecuniary way by the deaths laid at her

door, it will have to be an abnormal love

of killing, induced by the same species

of insanity which inspired Nero and Lar-

crazia Borgia in their alleged butcheries.

CAPTIVE BRIGAND IN DESPAIR.

Musolino Threatens to Kill Himself in

Prison in Italy.

Latest reports from the prison of Ur-

bino say that the noted Italian brigand,

Joseph Musolino, is extremely downcast

and "rigid" re-
tations are taken to prevent him from committing suicide.

The capture of Musolino was kept secret for a week or more by the Italian government. For three years hundreds of soldiers and police had been sent into the province of Reggio with the object of catching Musolino, but he had fled. It was some time, therefore, before they could believe that the man who was caught so far away in the province of Pesaro could be the resolute brigand himself. Brig. Bellis, however, and a Calabrian peasant named Crilli, who had twice been wounded by Musolino, were confronted with him and identified him as the very man.

Musolino's career as an outlaw began three years ago, when he was liberated from what he considered an unjust imprisonment. He vowed to kill the fifteen witnesses who were responsible for his conviction, and he is said to have actually dispatched twelve.

Government Buys Indian Land.

Maj. McLaughlin, special agent of the Interior Department, has concluded a treaty with the Fort Totten reservation Indians of North Dakota and the government.

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COMMERCIAL
FINANCIAL

New York.

The hopeful tone in busi-

ness conditions throughout

the country is maintained

generally. That the prospect of a change

in these conditions lies in events

without, not within this country, grows

clearer as the situation in Europe as-

sumes a more unsatisfactory aspect.

Whatever takes place there in a com-

mercial and financial way will be reflected

eventually in the markets of America.

New York, London, Paris and through

other centers, are alike subject to the

same influences. The present depres-

sion in Germany has placed on the mar-

kets of Europe a large output of iron

and steel at low prices, which restricts

the foreign demand for our products by

that much. Fortunately the iron and

steel business does not feel the effect

of these conditions now, as the domestic

consumption is so great, but it is an

adverse factor that will be felt in time

unless conditions in Europe are bettered.

This country has been called upon to

supply gold to meet foreign needs, and

on Thursday's statement \$2,350,000 was

shipped to Paris. The present shipments

are in part payment of loans made last

summer to carry Northern Pacific securi-

ties bought when the historic contest for

the control of that road was under way.

Gold is a commodity and will go to the

country that will pay for it. European

nations are the ones that want it the

most now. The advance in the Bank of

England rate to 4 per cent probably will

attract more gold from here. The influ-

ence of this movement on the Wall street

money market is largely offset by the

action of the Secretary of the Treasury

in resuming bond purchases.

Chicago.

The cry of shippers for

cars in which to move goods

is a revelation of the great

volume of traffic. Such labor troubles

asist are only local in character. The

hitchhiker's strike is an element of inter-

est in a few localities, but attracts little

notice. Coal dealers are complaining of

the mild weather, which postpones the

activity in that industry. Copper mines

outside of the Amalgamated circle are

reaping the results of the efforts of the

Standard Oil interests to restrict produc-

tion. The Amalgamated company has

reduced its output, but still holds a large

price of the product. No such indica-

tion of the sound business conditions pre-

vailing in Chicago can be found than its

bank clearings for October. They gained

\$101,004,067, or 10.8 per cent, over Octo-

ber, 1900, and were the largest on record.

Brisk retail trade in the whole country

is shown by the demand for notes of

small denominations.

The conferences held in New York

with the settlement of the Northern Pa-

cific imbroglio in view have not been suc-

cessful yet. Assurances are given that

arrangements are progressing satisfac-

torily and that the final adjustment will

be on an ownership basis, leaving no

room for another outbreak of hostilities.

That is, so far as the Northern Pacific

and Burlington are concerned. The stock

market is waiting on the settlement of

this controversy. The return of W. K.

Vanderbilt to this country probably will

be the signal for the revival of the re-

ports of a deal involving all the railroad

properties in which the Vanderbilt fam-

ily is interested.

Odds and Ends.

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

MAN SLAYS A SISTER.

DISCHARGED EMPLOYEE KILLS A
NUN IN REVENGE.

Weeks' Vengeance Upon Sister Superior Agnes, Head of that Institution, at Lakewood, N. J. Lawler had been away from duty for several days and returning, the sister superior had charged him with full pay. He called Friday morning seemingly peaceful and asked to apologize and receive her forgiveness. She met him in the hall, shook hands and gave him a benediction and turned to go when he drew a revolver and shot her.

NEBRASKA TOWN BADLY BURNED.

Business Portion of Butte Wiped Out by an Incendiary Fire. Fire destroyed nearly the entire business portion of Butte, Neb. Not a hotel or restaurant remains, and ten business places in all were burned. The loss is estimated at \$300,000, one-third of which is covered by insurance. The heaviest losers are W. M. Carter, hotel, \$2,000; John Story's hardware store, \$2,500; Mrs. John Story, grocery, \$2,000; Werner & Mason's drug store, \$6,000; Johnson's saloon, \$3,500; two restaurants, \$2,500. About fifteen firms suffered more or less loss. The fire is supposed to have been started by an incendiary in the rear of Johnson's saloon, which was the first building to burn. Nine others were soon on fire, and it was with the hardest work that the remainder of the town was saved.

INDIANS CEDE VALUABLE LAND.

Large Tract in North Dakota to be Opened for Settlement. Maj. McMillan, Indian inspector, has closed a treaty with the Fort Totten Indians of North Dakota, by which 104,442 acres of the finest agricultural land in the State will be opened to settlement as soon as Congress can act. "The lands are magnificently situated between Devil's Lake and Cheyenne," he said. "They are exceptionally valuable. The conclusion of the treaty came after only a week's negotiation. The Interior Department will frame a bill throwing the lands open, which will be submitted at the next session of Congress. Settlers will be able to go in within a year, I think."

CRABTREE GUILTY OF MURDER.

James Crabtree, charged with complicity in the murder last June of Alice Stallions, a young girl, was found guilty at Helena, Mo., and his sentence fixed at ten years in the penitentiary. Mrs. Thomas Crabtree, the prisoner's stepmother, and Thomas Crabtree and his son, William, are still to be tried for complicity in the crime.

BANK VAULT SUCCESSFULLY BLOWN.

The Bank of Scotland, S. D., was robbed the other night of \$5,000. The safe was blown open and the entire contents carried away. About 2 o'clock in the morning an explosion aroused citizens, who arrived at the bank building in time to see the robbers making their escape on horses.

BREAKS NECK IN BATHROOM.

Mrs. Archibald S. White, wife of the president of the National Salt Company, slipped and fell in the bathroom of her home in New York, and was found dead there soon afterward by a servant. Her head struck the edge of a marble wash basin and it is thought her neck was broken.

GIVES LAND TO JAPAN.

Corea has allotted to Japan 650 acres at Chappokho, near Masampo, for a special settlement, to be followed by the Japanese. The land was formerly possessed by a Russian warship. The Korean veto on grain exports has been withdrawn in deference to Japan's remonstrances.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES ARRESTED.

Samuel Selig, foreman of the city distributing department of the postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., was arrested, charged with stealing letters. Fifty letters, one containing money orders, were found on his person.

ARKANSAS BANK ROBBED.

The bank of Black Rock, Ark., was robbed of \$2,000 in cash and \$10,000 worth of pearls belonging to W. D. Bird. The safe was blown open with dynamite. The burglars escaped.

KICKED AND BEATEN TO DEATH.

Ernest Merkt, an iceman, was found dying in an alley along Frank Murphy's saloon in Buffalo, N. Y., and died before an ambulance arrived. Merkt apparently had been kicked and beaten to death.

GERMAN KILLS HIMSELF AND WIFE.

At North Platte, Neb., as the result of a family quarrel, John Groat stabbed and fatally wounded his wife and then cut his own throat and cannot recover. They are an aged German couple.

HOOP MILLS CLOSED.

The American Steel Hoop Company has ordered its mills closed in Pomeroy, Ohio, throwing 300 men out of employment.

EXPRESS MESSENGER SHOT.

Z. T. Fishner, a Wells-Fargo express messenger, was found in a dying condition in his car on a St. Joseph and Grand Island train when it arrived at Elwood, Neb. There were two bullet holes just below the heart. The man was unable to tell anything of the cause of the shooting.

SHIP WRECKED ON LAKE HURON.

The old schooner Eureka was wrecked in a gale on Lake Huron. The crew took to the raft, and were all finally saved except the wife of the mate, who succumbed to exposure.

WOMEN GUILTY OF BLACKMAIL.

Mrs. Berenice Fisher was found guilty of attempting to extort \$8,000 from Charles S. Varion, a wealthy business man of Worcester, Mass., by threats to kidnap his children. George H. Buzzo, jointly accused with Mrs. Fisher, was acquitted.

MADE BISHOP OF MINNESOTA.

Right Rev. Samuel C. Edhall, formerly rector of St. Peter's church, Chicago, and for the last three years missionary bishop of North Dakota, was formally installed as head of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Minnesota at Christ Church, St. Paul.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

TESTS POWER OF CONGRESS.

Alaska Mining Suit of Vast Import

Cases have reached the Supreme Court of the United States which, in the opinion of officials of the Department of Justice, will cause the court to withhold its decisions in the pending insular cases for several weeks, if not months. Up to this time it has been the impression that the decisions would be rendered in the near future, as the court has been asked to question the right thrown on it by the opinion of the court in the fourteen diamond rings case. The suits to which reference is made are known as the Alaska license cases. The first is the action of a man of the name of Corbus against the Alaska-Treadwell Mining Company. Corbus is a stockholder in that corporation, and he sues to recover the license fee paid by the company for the privilege of doing business in the territory. The question involved is whether Congress has the authority to pass a taxing law applicable only to a particular territory, as it has done for Alaska. All mining and trading companies there must pay a license fee before beginning business. The cases attracted no attention until a hint was sent to the Department of Justice that the question had a bearing on the issue in the second Dooley case, which involves the right of Congress to levy duties on goods going from New York into Porto Rico.

ROB A WINDOW OF DIAMONDS.

Brilliant Electric Lights Do Not Prevent Diamond Thieves. Tuesday morning between 1 and 5 o'clock the DuBois Jewelry Company's show window, on Fourth street, Cincinnati, was broken by burglars who got away with about \$20,000 worth of diamonds. They left a trail of diamonds down the street, and were seen carrying them as they ran and showing the direction of their flight. Further than Fourth and Vine there was no trace and there is absolutely no clue to the identity of the burglars. Several gems were found by messenger boys and the detectives picked up ten on the street. An ordinary gold watch was hanging from the show window at a point where a tray containing seventy-five loose diamonds was located on a shelf. This they took and several pedestrians, but their work was evidently done in a hurry and many valuable stones were overlooked. The window was brilliantly lighted. Herman Klock, president of the company, said: "We are out about \$20,000 if we don't get our diamonds back."

ANARCHIST UP FOR MURDER.

New Jersey Weaver Arrested on Charge of Slaying Traitorous Comrade. Antonio Liverno, a silk weaver, was arrested in New York charged with the murder of Frank Panizzone at Summit, N. J., on the night of March 17. Liverno is an avowed anarchist. It is asserted that he killed Panizzone, who was a friend of Bresci, the slayer of King Humbert, because Panizzone was believed to have given information to the authorities about Italian anarchists. Panizzone conducted a boarding house in Summit, N. J.

Oil Trust Wins a Victory.

Judge A. S. Tibbets and C. C. Wright, referees of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, filed a reply in the case of the State against the Standard Oil Company. The suit was filed by the company, on the ground that it was a trust and doing business contrary to the anti-trust law of Nebraska. The referees find that the evidence does not sustain the allegations of the State.

Jumps from Steamer in Midlake.

The Barry steamer Stafford, which reached Grand Haven, Mich., from Chicago the other morning, reports that a well-dressed young man, who secured passage on the boat, jumped into the lake with the life guard's net. He made the jump, but his hat, overcoat, shoes and other effects were found on the dock. In his statement was found a note, in which he signed himself J. H. Bissell.

Flags Train to Find House.

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., because her clock had stopped and in dread lest she should arouse her husband's anger by not having his dinner ready upon the stroke of noon, Mrs. O'Connor, a laborer's wife, flagged a fast freight on the Pennsylvania road with a red petticoat in order that she might ask the train.

Song Writer Gets Divorce.

Frederick V. Bowers, the vaudeville song writer and composer, was awarded a decree of absolute divorce from Blanche Louise Bowers in New York, because of lying by a jury of Methodist clergymen, unfranked and debarred from all church privileges until conference meets next spring. Dr. Swallow is widely known as a prohibition party political leader.

Labor War Causes Murder.

Two machinists, working in the South-east shops at Columbus, S. C.—Walter Binder and William Seaver—were shot while in their homes by a party of men. Seaver was killed instantly and Binder seriously wounded. According to Binder the attacking men were former strikers.

Fire Damages Steel Plant.

The plant of Dillworth, Porter & Co., manufacturers of steel rods and railroad spikes at Pittsburgh, was damaged by fire to the extent of about \$250,000. The plant was the largest of its kind in the world, with an output of 100,000 tons.

Michigan Hotel Burns.

The Phoenix Hotel at Charlotte, Mich., a three-story brick, was destroyed by fire. Mrs. Beardsley of St. Joseph, Mich., and Mrs. James Metcalf of Syracuse, N. Y., were carried out of the third story on a ladder. Loss, \$10,000, partly insured.

Awards Dewey Prize Money.

Justice Bradley, sitting as United States District Court, passed upon the destruction of Spanish vessels in Manila Bay by Admiral Dewey and issued a decree awarding the prize money.

Bailor Surrenders to Police for Murder.

At Erie, Pa., James Dempsey, a sailor, confessed to Chief of Police Reynolds that he killed a man in Baltimore in 1896. He is in jail awaiting the disposition of the Baltimore authorities.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.25 to \$4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 71¢ to 72¢; corn, No. 2, 58¢ to 59¢; oats, No. 2, 36¢ to 37¢; rye, No. 2, 54¢ to 55¢; hay, timothy, \$9.00 to \$13.50; prairie, \$5.50 to \$13.50; butter, choice creamery, \$20 to 21¢; eggs, fresh, 20¢ to 21¢; potatoes, 58¢ to 60¢ per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.15; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$5.75; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 71¢ to 72¢; corn, No. 2, white, 59¢ to 60¢; oats, No. 2, white, 36¢ to 37¢.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$3.85; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.60; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.65; wheat, No. 2, 72¢ to 73¢; corn, No. 2, 60¢ to 61¢; oats, No. 2, 38¢ to 39¢; rye, No. 2, 57¢ to 58¢.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.55; sheep, \$2.25 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2, 72¢ to 73¢; corn, No. 2, mixed, 61¢ to 62¢; oats, No. 2, mixed, 39¢ to 40¢; rye, No. 2, 56¢ to 57¢.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.55; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 73¢ to 74¢; corn, No. 2, yellow, 61¢ to 62¢; oats, No. 2, white, 40¢ to 41¢; rye, 58¢ to 64¢.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, mixed, 73¢ to 74¢; corn, No. 2, mixed, 58¢ to 59¢; oats, No. 2, mixed, 38¢ to 39¢; rye, No. 2, 54¢ to 55¢; clover seed, prime, \$5.00.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, northern, 70¢ to 71¢; corn, No. 3, 58¢ to 59¢; oats, No. 2, white, 40¢ to 41¢; rye, No. 1, 54¢ to 55¢; barley, No. 2, 58¢ to 60¢; pork, mess, \$4.40.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$4.00; hogs, fair to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.60; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.60; lamb, common to choice, \$4.50 to \$4.80.

New York—Cattle, \$3.75 to \$5.35; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.05; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 77¢ to 78¢; corn, No. 2, 65¢ to 66¢; oats, No. 2, white, 44¢ to 45¢; butter, creamery, 19¢ to 22¢; eggs, west, 20¢ to 25¢.

WOMAN SAVES FORCE.

Reveals Plot of Filipinos to Massacre Moncada Garrison. A plot to massacre the American garrison at Moncada, province of Tarlac, island of Luzon, has been revealed by the wife of one of the conspirators. Several Filipinos officers have implicated the murder of the American garrison. The plot was revealed by a detective beneath a house in which the leaders of the conspiracy were meeting. Arrests followed, and many incriminating papers were seized. The plan was to set fire to a house close to the barracks, after dark, and when the soldiers came out to assist in extinguishing the flames, 150 conspirators, armed with bolts, were to rush on the guard, capture their arms and proceed to massacre the garrison.

THREE HUNDRED HORSES BURN.

Excelsior Hauling and Transfer Company Stable at St. Louis Destroyed. In St. Louis fire completely destroyed the stables and barns of the Excelsior Hauling and Transfer Company. Together with the buildings, sheds and about \$12,000 worth of feed in the stables, 300 head of horses and mules lost their lives in the flames. Col. Ed Butler, president of the company, said that \$150,000 would be a low estimate of the total loss. He said that the stock was insured for \$100 per head and that there was insurance on the contents possibly covering one-half or two-thirds of their value.

Convicts at Liberty.

While Warden R. W. McLaughlin was absent 400 convicts, mutilated and seized arms at the new federal prison in Leavenworth, Kan. A long and desperate battle with the prisoners followed. As the result one convict was shot dead, and was injured, four guards were wounded by the mutineers, and twenty-six desperadoes escaped into the woods.

Crash on "Q" Hurts Five.

In a dense fog there was a disastrous collision on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad at Riverdale, Ill., between the fast mail train and a way freight switching in the yards near the station. Five members of the crews were injured—two seriously, however—and the engines were smashed to pieces.

Attempt to Burn Nebraska Capital.

The watchfulness of an engineer alone frustrated the attempt of an incendiary to burn the Nebraska State Capitol in Lincoln. The incendiary set the fire in an underground passage leading from the capital to the steam-heating plant 100 yards distant.

China Steps at the Powers.

Na Tung, Chinese border leader, has been appointed to the Chinese foreign office by an edict received in Peking the other day. This appointment is considered a test of the attitude of the Chinese ministers toward the restoration of the Boxers to imperial favor.

Rope Breaks at Hanging.

Louis Corbett, a negro convicted of assault, was hanged at Fayetteville, N. C. When the trap was sprung the rope broke and the negro's body fell to the floor. Another rope was secured, and the prisoner coolly walked on the scaffold. In a few minutes he was dead.

Collision in Detroit River.

The car ferry Landsdowne collided with the schooner Sophia Minch in the Detroit river just off the foot of Woodward avenue, Detroit. The bow of the Minch was crushed in and the forward deck was badly broken.

Taps Blue Grass Region.

A \$7,000,000 syndicate for building interurban electric roads between Lexington and other cities of the central blue grass region was organized at Lexington, Ky. The syndicate is backed by New York, Chicago and Detroit capital.

Large Cement Works Burned.

The large Alma Portland cement works at South Wellston, Ohio, was almost destroyed by fire. The plant was one of the largest of its kind in the United States. The loss will exceed \$80,000.

Young Man Seriously Stabbed.

At Northfork, W. Va., Bernard Burton, son of wealthy parents, was seriously stabbed by a negro, whom he shot to death while the latter was thrusting a dirk into his body.

BOYS SENT TO WAR IN AFRICA.

Shipped to Cape Town from an Employment Agency in St. Louis. Frank E. Porter, a member of the Logansport, Ind., has complained to Congressman George W. Steele of the Logansport district that his son, Leon Porter, aged 16, who left his home Aug. 13, in answer to an advertisement of a St. Louis employment agency, is being shipped, with twenty-two other boys, to South Africa, where, it is said, they will be forced into the British army to fight against the Boers. Congressman Steele has promised to submit the complaint to the State Department with a view to having young Porter intercepted when he reaches Cape Town. The senior Porter went to St. Louis to see the manager of an employment company which ships mulattoes to South Africa. His visit was prompted by the receipt of a letter from a man named Cable in New Orleans, telling him that Leon had shipped from New Orleans for South Africa, Oct. 17, on the steamer Monterey. After his return to Logansport he announced that he had discovered that the company which had shipped Leon was virtually a British recruiting station, and that the management received \$3 for each recruit. The manager of the agency denies Mr. Porter's charges and says he knows nothing about the latter's son.

LIVES LOST IN THEATER FIRE.

Flames Quickly Devour Frame Buildings in Hurley, Wis. Eight persons, one of them a woman, were burned to death in Hurley, Wis., in a fire which consumed the Klondike Theater. Three women and one man, members of the troupe that had been playing at the theater nightly during the week, were injured by leaping from their sleeping rooms when awakened by the roar of the flames. The theater, also a fire building, was a two-story frame and burned with terrible swiftness. The sleeping actresses and actors, from whom they were awakened at 4 a. m., found themselves surrounded by flames, from which escape seemed almost impossible. Those who saved themselves leaped from the second and third story windows, receiving severe injuries. None had time to dress, or save valuables.

DIES AS SHE PREDICTED.

La Porte Girl Sees a Vision Which Presages Her Demise. Lela May Shippee died the other night at La Porte, Ind., a strange fulfillment of her prophecy of her own demise. Several days ago Miss Shippee beheld a vision in which the realities of the future life were vividly revealed. The vision brought great joy to her, and she predicted that within two days she would die. At the time of the vision Miss Shippee was ill. She at once rapidly grew worse, and until she passed into unconsciousness she could not be shaken in her belief that she had been called from this life in the vision.

MURDER VICTIM DISCOVERED.

Body Found in Covington, Ky., Burned by Carbolic Acid. The body of a well-dressed man apparently 45 years old was found in a vacant lot at Covington, Ky., his mouth and face being burned by carbolic acid. Investigation gave rise to a theory of murder. The only clue to his identity was the name H. C. Hastings on a tag on his overcoat bearing the name of H. Claus, tailor, 89 West Madison street, Chicago. There was no empty bottle near the body.

Bandit Killed; Another Wounded.

News has reached Bisbee, Ariz., of the killing of Life Ship and the wounding of Ed. Meus at Neco, Ariz., by Deputy Sheriff Ellis while they were holding up a saloon. The men had lined up the occupants of the place at the point of their revolvers and were proceeding to rob them when Ellis, who had crept behind the counter, opened fire with a shotgun.

More Indian Lands for Settlement.

The Cherokee nation in Indian territory in all probability will be opened to settlement within the next eighteen months. Senator J. C. Carpenter of Chanute, Kan., attorney for the Indians, thinks a treaty between the Cherokees and the government, providing for the allotment of the lands in the nation, will be signed this winter.

Fulfills Her Suicide Pact.

Emma Sanchez, 35 years old, committed suicide in Chicago by hanging herself at the home of her sister, Miss Ida Sanger. The woman's home was in St. Joseph, Mich., where her mother, Mrs. Charles Mollhage, and relatives live. She is believed to have been suffering from an attack of temporary insanity.

Fires at Russian Autocrat.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that an unknown man, supposed to be a nihilist, gained an interview with Lieut. Gen. Kirel, who had come to the city under the pretense of presenting a petition, and shot at him twice with a revolver before he was overpowered. The general was not wounded.

Results of Elections.

The united anti-Tammany forces made a clean sweep in the Greater New York election, electing Seth Low Mayor by 80,000 majority. Republicans carried Ohio, Iowa, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Nebraska, while Democrats were victorious in Kentucky and Maryland.

Shot by a Gambler.

At Manhattan, Kan., Tom Ashby, a negro gambler, shot and killed Frank Wolf. Wolf was a tinner and married. It is thought they were gambling and quarreled. Ashby surrendered to the officers.

Alaska Exhibit Destroyed.

The Alaska building and the Crane ethnological and botanical collection at the Pan-American Exposition were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$40,000, without insurance.

Vast Railroad Is Finished.

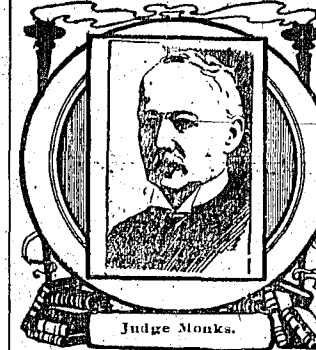
The last rails of the line connecting Moscow with Vladivostok, according to a dispatch from St. Petersburg, have been laid.

Death of Li Hung Chang.

Li Hung Chang, the eminent Chinese statesman, died in Peking at the age of 79 years.

Miss Kate Greenwood Dead. Miss Kate Greenwood, the English artist, is dead.

MAY SUCCEED JUDGE WOODS.



Judge Woods.

The Indiana Senators are said to have finally agreed upon Judge Leander J. Monks as the successor of the late Judge William A. Woods on the bench of the United States Court of Appeals. Judge Monks is a native of Indiana. He was born in Randolph County fifty-five years ago and was graduated from the State University at Bloomington. His study of the law began at Winchester, where he has resided ever since. Judge Monks was elected to the Circuit bench in 1878, re-elected in 1884, and elected a third time in 1890. In 1894 he was nominated by the Republican State convention for Supreme Court Judge, and was elected. To this office he was re-elected in 1900, and is now Chief Justice of the Indiana Supreme Court.

WOULD DELAY ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Exposition Official Thinks It Should Be Postponed a Year. Adolphus Busch, chairman of the committee on foreign relations of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, who has just returned to St. Louis from a six months' tour of Europe, in an interview said: "It would be impossible to hold a great world's fair in St. Louis in 1903. If the exposition is to be on a scale of international greatness the time for a representation should be postponed at least one year."

President D. H. Francis of the exposition, when shown the statement of Busch, said: "I have said this before, and I repeat it now, whatever any one else may have said. Mr. Busch is not advised as to what progress we are making or he would not have made such a statement. President McKinley's invitation to the world to attend the fair in 1903 has gone out, and it would be impossible to change the time now. As to the foreign nations," said President Francis, "we will have them ready to exhibit here in 1903. Mr. De Oliveira has just departed for Spain and Portugal, and will also visit South America. The most flattering reports of England's good will and assistance come from London. In the case of the Chicago exposition, which was postponed one year, Congress had caused the postponement before the invitations were issued."

SEASON'S FIRST STORM.

Cold Weather and Snow Comes to Many Western States. The first severe storm of the season swept through several of the Western States Sunday night and Monday. The thermometer dropped suddenly and drizzling rain soon turned to snow.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE REPORT.

Superintendent White Tells of a Large Increase Over Previous Year. The annual report of General Superintendent White of the railway mail service for the fiscal year 1902 shows that in the course of the year there were 138 full railway postoffice lines, 1,102 apartment car lines, nineteen electric and cable lines and forty-seven steamboat lines in operation.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

Rumor Has It That Secretaries Hay, Jones and Clegg Will Resign. A Washington correspondent declares that about the beginning of the new year the cabinet will be recast, to some extent, at least. Two who are sure to remain, if they can be prevailed upon to do so, are Secretary of War Root and Attorney General Knox. Secretary of State Hay, Secretary of the Treasury Clegg and Secretary of the Navy Long may each desire, for personal reasons, to be relieved when pending matters are settled, as it is understood that all of them have more than once expressed a strong desire to retire to private life.

European Birthrate Decreases.

Vital statistics of Europe show decrease in birth rate in all countries except Norway, according to William B. Curtis. Condition of peasants still shows improvement.

SULTAN BACKS DOWN.

DEMANDS OF FRANCE ARE CONCEDED BY TURKEY.

Abdul Hamid, Driven by Alarm, Pares Lorando and Tubini Claims in Full—Convicts, Overpower Guards at Leavenworth Prison and Escape.

France has scored a complete triumph in the Turkish disputes. The French foreign office Friday morning received advices announcing that the Sultan had yielded to the extreme demands formulated by the French government and only the question of form regarding the execution of the engagements remained to be settled.

The Sultan, having become thoroughly alarmed at the situation in which he found himself because of the energetic measures adopted by France, sent Friday to the French ambassador drafts on the customs department in full payment of the Lorando and Tubini claims and in settlement of all other claims urged by France.

President Loubet presided Friday at the cabinet council. The foreign minister, M. Delcasse, announced that the Porte had advised him that it had decided to give satisfaction in that case the various French demands to which M. Delcasse replied that so soon as the Sultan's order regarding the Porte's decision was communicated to him Admiral Card's squadron would leave the island of Mitile.

CONVICTS IN A MUTINY.

Overpower Guards and Escape from Leavenworth Prison. Two men were killed and three injured in a battle between prison guards and convicts Thursday at the new United States penitentiary building, Leavenworth, Kan. After the guards were overpowered by the leaders of the jail breakers the gates were thrown open and all the 450 convicts given a chance to escape. Only twenty-six broke out and they made good their escape, hiding in the tall woods near the prison. The attack on the guards and the escape was the culmination of a well-laid plot, carried out in the most daring manner.

The meeting took place at the new prison building, where the convicts were at work. The thirty guards in charge of the men were surprised. Then the ringleaders in the mutiny urged all the prisoners to join in the revolt. The movement spread, and the stockade was in wild excitement. Twice repeated in efforts to break from the stockade the convicts finally carried the main gate by assault, and once outside started a reign of terror. They drove the persons living near into their homes, captured wagons, bargains and more arms, and holding close together they started on their flight. As they went the mutineers spread terror through the country. The escaping convicts started in to get citizens' clothing by making farmers, either in the fields or roads, strip and exchange for the numbered and striped convict suits. Meantime all the prison guards had been using every effort to prevent a general uprising. The military at Fort Leavenworth was called on to help restore order at the new penitentiary site and held in check the convicts who did not leave the stockade.

Some unknown person had passed in three revolvers to the ringleaders. Gus Parker, one of the plotters, secured the weapons, and he was joined by Frank Thompson, a big negro, and the two men held up the office of Frank Hines, the contractor, and compelled Hines and his assistants to march before them as a shield while they attacked the guards on the towers. Ford Quinn, a convict, and J. B. Waldrup, a guard, were killed. Three other guards were injured.

Early Friday morning an increased number of guards, well armed and mounted, were started out from the penitentiary, and the day was spent in an exciting man hunt perhaps as has been experienced in that part of the country since the border days. The convicts and the pursuing navy—forty guards and a troop of federal cavalry—met in fierce battle about seventeen miles southeast of Leavenworth, and a desperate conflict was waged.

Miss Jane Toppin, the professional nurse who is charged with the murder of Mrs. Mary D. Gibbs and who is suspected of having poisoned three other members of the family of Alden P. Davis, a Connecticut man, is claimed to be insane by Dr. Lathrop of Lowell, who attended Miss Toppin when she was ill at Dea. Miss Toppin attended all of the deceased persons.

and was with them when they died. She had been intimate with the Davis family for years, and it is claimed by the friends of the family that her motive was to secure money which she knew to be hidden on the premises. Arsenic found in the stomach of Mrs. Gibbs led to the arrest of the nurse, who protests that she is innocent.

Sir Joseph Cockfield Dimondale, the newly elected Lord Mayor of London, has long been a figure in the municipal life of the British metropolis and is well known for his connection with the great banking firm of Dimondale, Carr, Tugwell & Co. He was born in 1849, and in 1891 made his debut in politics by his election as Alderman for Cornhill. Since then he has occupied the usual preparatory offices which serve as steps to the Mayoralty.

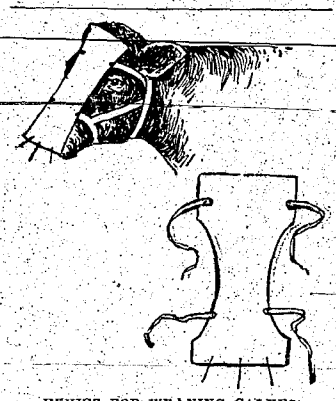
FARMS AND FARMERS

Seed Wheat Per Acre.

At the Ohio State University and Experiment Station they have for many years been testing different amounts of seed wheat per acre. The first experiments were on rich bottom land. Where they sowed five pecks per acre the yield was thirty-five bushels, and where they put on seven pecks they harvested thirty-seven bushels, a gain of a bushel for each peck of seed. It was repeated the next year on five duplicate plots sown at each rate. In every case the results were in favor of the seven pecks per acre, it giving enough larger crop to more than repay the extra cost of the seed. Tests have been made on the same farm several years since with varying quantities, with the result that best crops were always obtained when not less than five pecks or more than seven pecks were sown. Having removed in 1892 to a farm where the soil is less productive than that first tested, they have found the most profitable harvests from the use of eight pecks or more of seed. In unfavorable seasons the best results there, have been from nine to ten pecks of seed. While we cannot dispute the correctness of their tests, we think some of those who thoroughly fit their ground get better results from less than seven pecks than from more, and it may depend for profit upon the point of the comparative cost of extra seedling or of extra labor in fitting the soil.—American Cultivator.

Calf-Weaning Device.

It is sometimes a difficult task to wean calves, for some of them will persistently suck the old cow at every opportunity. A device to break up the habit may be made of a board an inch thick, making the other dimensions to



DEVICE FOR WEANING CALVES.

suit the head of the calf. The sides should be cut out so that the eyes of the calf will not be obstructed when the board rests against its face. Holes are bored in the board and straps run through them in such a manner that they may be fastened to the halter worn by the calf.

Is Butter-Making Profitable?

Dairymen frequently get discouraged and conclude there is more money and less hard work in producing milk and selling it to wholesalers in the large cities than in making butter. If a man is manufacturing butter and is netting even 20 cents a pound for it, there is something wrong if he is losing money. It is admitted, however, that butter sold at the price named can not give one much profit. In most sections the net price obtained for milk is very low and in shipping milk the producer loses the skim milk, which he has when he makes butter; this skim milk is worth taking into consideration if one has avine or poultry on the farm. It is impossible for one to do business without some knowledge of local conditions, but on general principles it certainly would be poor business policy for any one who understands the art of producing good butter, and who is getting a fair price for the product of his dairy, to think of giving it up for the uncertainty of the fresh milk market.—Indianapolis News.

The Barn-Yard in Winter.

In the fall get the barnyard in shape for winter. Drainage should be provided the first thing that is done, and the drains should be so arranged that all the liquid excrement can be carried into barrels or vats, where it may be saved and used on the farm. Many a farmer has buried his hope of prosperity in his barnyard. After the drainage is done, the soil should be leveled, low spots filled in and high ones cut down, so that at no time will there be puddles of filth. It is a good plan to have a reserve pile of sand under cover, so that the holes made by the hoofs of the animals may be filled in from time to time. No barnyard should be without a shed open to the south, under which the cows may find protection from rain and wind, should they be left out for any length of time. Roughage of some kind should be placed in racks under this shed, so that the cows may have material for a cud or two.

Windmills and Progress.

Under this head the United States geological survey sends out an interesting sketch. "In Holland," says this bulletin, "windmills are used to get rid of water; in America they are employed to produce it."

On the great plains in Kansas, Dakota, Iowa and the adjoining States, an ideal place for windmills where the country lies flat, and the winds sweep uninterrupted for miles, the landscape is fairly dotted with them. A number of the larger ones grind corn or other similar work, but the majority are engaged in pumping.

Keep the Pig Growing.

The pig should be kept growing continually, says an agricultural writer. It requires a certain amount of food for maintenance. If there are no growth and no gain, this maintenance food is actual loss. About twenty-five to thirty years ago good hogs were marketed

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Education of Rich Man's Son Is Neglected.—Load of Furniture Burned on Wagon.—McKinley Statue for Muskegon.—St. Johns Man Killed—Hillside.

A member of last spring's graduating class of the State Normal at Ypsilanti is this year in a small town in the upper peninsula spending eight hours a day as private tutor to a 14-year-old boy who, although he was last year in the eighth grade of a public school, cannot read words of two syllables and is no less ignorant in other branches. The boy is the son of a wealthy lumberman, and as he is strongly averse to study of any description has been allowed by his father to pass time as he pleases to another without doing any of the required work. The father practically owns the town and the teachers feared to antagonize him through his son, so permitted the boy to spend his time in idleness in the school room. The father had no idea of such a state of affairs until one day his son came home from school and told before his father's eyes, he discovered his lamentable ignorance in this line, he set out to investigate the whole subject of his education.

Mason Man's Expensive Smoker.

Grant G. Carter, a Mason furniture dealer, was the victim of a peculiar accident on a recent afternoon. He was delivering a load of furniture to parties living east of the city and suddenly perceived that his load was on fire. Mr. Carter took a horse blanket from the seat and tried to smother the flames, but the high wind helped matters along and he barely had time to unhook his team from the wagon. In about ten minutes the \$80 load of furniture and the wagon were licked up by the flames, with Mr. Carter powerless to do a thing. The fire immediately spread to the barn and excelsior around the furniture from a match used to light Mr. Carter's cigar.

Suicide at St. Johns.

John C. Fortness, 45 years old and for many years a resident of St. Johns, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. The act was committed in the hay loft of his barn and he bled to death in about fifteen minutes. The cause is a mystery to his family, a wife and two children, a boy about 17 and a girl about 15. He had been in the employ of the St. Johns Manufacturing company, many years and had given every evidence of being in a sane, prosperous and happy condition.

Gives a Statue of McKinley.

Charles H. Hackley, Muskegon's benefactor, has presented to the School Board of that city a statue of the late President McKinley. Charles H. Hackley, the Eastern sculptor, will be the designer of the statue, which will be of heroic size. The statue will be dedicated on Memorial day of next year. This is the sixth statue that Mr. Hackley has presented to Muskegon, the others being those of Grant, Lincoln, Sheridan, Farragut and Gen. Phil Kearny.

Fruit Convicted of Bribery.

Charles H. Pratt, who has been on trial in Lansing on the charge of bribery, was convicted after twelve days of trial by the jury. Pratt was indicted by a grand jury for the alleged bribery of Speaker Adams of the Legislature of 1899 in an attempt to secure the passage of an act for the purchase by the State of coal for each county. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

Within Our Borders.

The crop of the St. Joseph grape district this year amounted to about 12,000,000 pounds.

A branch of the Michigan State Business Men's Association has been organized at Ludington.

The cut of all the sawmills on the Menominee river this year will amount to fully 30,000,000 feet.

Manistiquette seems to be in for a hard attack of indoor baseball this winter. Six teams have already been organized.

George Cooley, residing near Addison, had his arm so badly crushed in a corn husker that it had to be amputated above the elbow.

A gasoline freighter exploded in the tin shop of L. T. Longprey's hardware store in Flat Rock, setting fire to the store and severely burning U. J. Longprey about the hands and face.

The Dowagiac-Sister Lake division of the Eastern and Northwestern Railroad will be completed by Nov. 30, and the other section of the road, from Dowagiac to St. Joseph, before spring.

The Lansing street car system has been bought by Horace Angus, presumably as a link in the road they propose building from Jackson to Lansing. The price is said to have been \$250,000 or thereabouts.

John Sheff, a single sawyer in Eagle's mill at Alpena, had his left foot crushed so that amputation may be necessary. This is the tenth accident to Sheff since he commenced working in chingle mills twenty-seven years ago.

It is predicted by good authorities that, according to the summer pneumonia woods cases, this season will be greatly curtailed by the difficulty of securing men. The logging season is at hand; there are very few idle men available for work in the camps and there seems no certain source of adequate supply of help. The men who have been employed in the Michigan harvest fields have nearly all returned and secured other employment. The activity in the line of railroad building is largely responsible for the scarcity of workmen, as the class of labor employed is of the grade that usually works in camps.

Saint Ste. Marie already has two banks, and another is to be opened for business about Jan. 1 next. (Class. S. Beadle and Chase S. Osborn are the financial backers of the new institution, which will have a capital of \$100,000.)

A. J. Spees, township clerk of Croun, went to Newaygo and finding his wife, who had left him, shot and instantly killed her. He then turned the revolver and shot himself. He cannot recover. They have three children, which the wife has supported. Spees is a criminal, insanely jealous and a physical wreck.

Three persons were hurt in a collision between two cars on the Rapid Railway electric line near Roseville. They were Circuit Court Commissioner Corlette, chamberlain, Miss Jessie Schaefer, forward cut, and Miss Van Rensselaer, slight confusion of the head. The cars were badly smashed.

A heartrending accident occurred at the home of Silas Griffin, near Sand Creek. He hauled a load of wood to his house, and leaving the team, went for a drink of water. He was gone but a moment, but as he came back a boy of 4 saw the baby had been run over. Mr. Griffin found the 2-year-old son lying with his head crushed.

Kent City will soon be lighted by electricity.

A State savings bank has been organized at Peck.

Howell's new municipal electric lighting plant has begun operations.

South Haven German Lutherans laid the corner stone of a new church.

Edward Hess' residence burned at Muskegon. The fire was the work of incendiaries.

Mr. Clements' street commissioner is going to start a crusade against people who throw glass in the streets.

Portions of the city of Iron Mountain are said to be sinking into the earth, owing to the caving in of the Chapin mine.

The fact that there are but three paupers in the Ontonagon County poorhouse speaks well for the prosperity of the county.

A. H. Smith, for five years operator of the Wilson cheese factory, has bought the Milford factory and has taken possession of the plant.

The proceedings in the matter of Armada water works have been declared irregular and before issuing bonds another election must be held.

The village fathers of Saranac are going to the local churches. A cement sidewalk will be built in front of each of the houses of the village.

The Business Men's Association of Layport has campaigned on the trail of a canning factory which it is desired to add to the city's list of industries.

The new armory for the Cheboygan military company is rapidly nearing completion, and it is expected that the dedication will take place about Christmas.

Charles Baldock of Clyde, a section hand on the Grand Trunk Western, was loading steel rails when one of them fell, breaking his right leg below the knee.

Ford McCarrick, a young druggist of Eaton Rapids, and Miss Bessie Stevens of Lansing, who eloped recently and were, having been forgiven by their parents.

The farmers of Cheboygan County are making a general move to protect their premises from the depredations of hunters by posting notices warning sportsmen to keep off.

The Pere Marquette Railroad has lately built eleven and one-half miles of side track at different points between Salem and Grand Ledge to accommodate its freight traffic.

A fire started on the north side of the river at Alpena and burned over by the American and Excelsior Hotels, J. H. Langworthy and Wm. Hops were burned. The loss is about \$2,500.

A young daughter of Alfred Constantineau of Bay City got hold of a bottle of liquid-lyc and drank a draught. The liquid was spilled over her face and arms, inflicting shocking burns. The child will recover.

Jacob Sikkenze was killed at the factory of the Central Paper Co. in Muskegon. He was alone at the time the accident occurred, and it is thought he came to his death while trying to adjust a belt to a pulley that was in motion.

A fire which started in the Aurora mine at Ironwood, Genesee, and spread to adjacent workings, closing up the Pabst mine. Many of the workmen were rescued with difficulty. A number of miles are dead and 400 men are laid off.

Miss Sadie Yataui and Daniel Kellogg swallowed poison together at St. Joseph. The woman's sister brought policemen to the house. City Physician Gandy was called and half an hour later he pronounced both would be suicides out of danger.

The present car famine on Michigan railroads is unprecedented. The single station of Leslie, on the Lansing branch of the Michigan Central, is thirty-five cars behind orders, and between Jackson and Saginaw the line is said to be short 700 cars.

The Rev. J. P. Varner, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Owosso, has returned home from a two-months' trip to Colorado and Wyoming, where he has hounded with bear hunters and cowboys in search of health. He found it.

Farmers along the proposed route of the Detroit, Howell and Lansing electric railroad are asking from \$500 to \$800 an acre for the land which the company is to buy. It is thought that it may be possible that condemnation proceedings will be instituted.

In Port Huron fire destroyed two large grain elevators owned by the Rotsford Elevator Company, entailing a loss of \$300,000. The steamer Spokane, from Chicago, was unloading grain when the fire started and was only saved by heroic efforts of its crew. During the fire the captain of the ship, J. H. Thorne, of the first department was caught underneath. He received probably fatal injuries.

At Adrian, in the case of Avery vs. Avery, from Tecumseh, the plaintiff sued for alienating his wife's affections. After four days' trial the jury awarded the plaintiff \$2,000 damages. The parties are not related, but a defendant worked the plaintiff's farm, a short distance from the plaintiff's home. The wife visited the house frequently, and when the wife went home to her father last summer and instituted a suit for divorce, the plaintiff brought suit against defendant.

A large number of Leelanau County farmers have already paid up the indebtedness that has been against them for years and placed themselves in good financial condition. The proceeds derived from their early potato crop in Northern Michigan is the banner potato patch of America, and Leelanau County is about the best spot in the patch, and when prices are as good as they have been so far this season, farming in this county is the banner vocation of the whole world.

Presiding Elder Carrel, assisted by Rev. Laufman and others, has laid the corner stone of the new Methodist Episcopal Church at Elk Rapids. The church will be built of brick and is to cost between \$4,000 and \$5,000.

Four prominent young men of Michigan, George W. Levin, Abel Levin, Emil Carlson and Albin Carlson, were drowned in Lake Michigan. The men crossed the lake earlier in the day in two boats, the Levin brothers in one and the Carlson brothers in the other. A storm came up and the boats started home in one boat, which it is supposed capsized.

John Cochrane, a Long Rapids farmer, gave a party which was attended by nearly all the people in the neighborhood. After the party there was a free fight, during which Cochrane received internal injuries and Ed Brown, one of his guests, was stabbed in the abdomen. Brown may die. Cochrane is the standing champion of the town.

Little Laura, the 2-year-old daughter of Mrs. Laura Cooley of Bloomington, met her death in a peculiar manner. The doctor had sent some capsules for one of the child's older sisters, who was quite ill, and this little one, while left alone, swallowed them all, about twelve in number. She died in fearful agony before the doctor could arrive.

FASHIONS OF THE DAY

WHAT IS BEING WORN IN SWELDOM.

Some New Things in Coat Bodices—Beautiful Designs for Afternoon and Reception Get-Ups Are Trimmed with Fur or Lace—Notes of the Mode.

New York correspondence:

SOMETHING new in coat bodices is what most women are after, and tailors and dressmakers are providing such from which to choose. Black Louis coats made of a new web that is a combination of tulle and mousseline embroidery are worn with black net and lace skirts. Real guipure is used for short lace coats, and finally tucked crepe de chine is combined with the lace. Some coat skirts round off in front, others have square corners, and in length they are between 27 and 30 inches, according to the height of the wearer. There are shorter lace coats that are very pretty and more generally becoming than the longer ones. A cream lace coat with black velvet ribbon had narrow gold band with black velvet on the collar band. One side of the front fastened down with little bows of velvet clasped with a tiny gold buckle, which was four inches wide. The lace had an interlacing of white chiffon, of which were the undersleeves. All these are new notions, and others are a plenty, because free license is given to modify to taste all manner of coat suggestions. A brand new design appears in this jacket, its unique back being finished to match skirts and fronts, with the applique of willow green velvet and silver embroidery. The goods was oyster

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Velvet in all shades is used extensively for hats and hat trimmings. The light tints are for evening and receptions, with flowers, handsome plumes, lace or fur added. The all-fur hat has rather a wide brim, usually faced with some delicate shade of chiffon or panne velvet, and is trimmed with wreaths of flowers, lace and cut steel. All dark furs are used, Hudson Bay sable being the handsomest and most expensive. Large soft felts trimmed with lace and feathers are to be worn with the new suits.

Knocked into any picturesque shape, and is trimmed with a bunch of ostrich plumes to match the felt and with-hand some Russian or Irish crochet lace. Biscuit felt trimmed with cream lace had biscuit feathers is the latest shade in felt and looks charmingly. Tri-cornered hats trimmed with pompons and rosettes of velvet or Louisa satin are very stylish and generally becoming. The latest novelty is white tulle felt, the brim faced with black or bright colored velvet and trimmed with straps and rosettes of same shade of velvet. In to-day's second picture is another type of tri-cornered white felt, with edging and pin wheel of black velvet, the latter's loops caught with steel ornaments. At the right in the applique of willow green velvet and silver embroidery. The goods was oyster



STYLISH USE OF CLOTHS.

brocade. Basques are especially abundant among tailor costumes. They are of all lengths, the range being from tiny tabs to flowing basques of Louis coats, and often are the most striking feature of the entire costume.

Fur trimmings are appearing on the gowns and designs submitted to fashion-able women, especially on afternoon and reception get-ups. Delicate biscuit cloth and elaborately trimmed with lace and Alaska sable makes a pretty combination.

The various shades of blue, gray and biscuit of tulle look well when trimmed with dark furs. Black catenelle and black fox and bear are put into trimmings. Lace does not lessen in quantity, and some of the latest models are elaborately trimmed with heavy cream lace. It is put on in bands or medallions, and is used on collars, revers or berthaes.

Some new model gowns are trimmed with large collars and revers, while others show berthaes and pelerines. At the left in the second picture is shown a use of cluny lace on gray crepe de chine. Though collar and heading for skirt flounce often constitute a gown's lace trimming, there is no monotony in the arrangement because of the great variety of designs.

Velvet waists to match the dress gowns are included with many handsome cloth gowns. Dark gray, a blue that is almost black and all the creamy tints of beige are stylish. A Russian wool lace is one

colored velvet for facing, straps and rosettes.

So many white felts are seen, and they are so attractive, as to suggest that many women will be tempted into purchasing velvet should not wear a hat.

Another is sketched in the lower left corner of the group. It was trimmed with scarfing of crimson Louisa silk and with red flowers. Hardly less delicate or less designed for general use are many of the felts in light shades, and they are trimmed with a coppery lace over the hat just described—a biscuit felt filled in with fawn velvet and topped with an iridescent bird. Because of the renewed stylishness of green in women's attire generally, its shades are conspicuous in millinery, willow, emerald and hunter's leading. In the center of this picture is an emerald green velvet tulle gown trimmed with two white birds. Willow green is, perhaps, more acceptable in gowns and their trimmings, than in millinery. Chiffon laces remain, and are knifed, draped and caught in front with handsome buckle or knot of bright velvet. Tulle has similar treatment. The upper right hand hat here was knifed-plated black tulle caught in a knot. The brim was faced with crimson velvet.

Fashion Notes.

While gray suede is the most desirable for this season, especially for accom-

panying "high toilets," many women, desiring to make a difference between their dress adjuncts and those for every day, have accorded quite high favor to pigskin, in its natural dull yellow tint, for ordinary use.

of the trimmings, but is used very sparingly. The high-necked theater gown is very attractive. It is made both of white and tinted cloths, of crepe de chine, barege, velveteen, silk and lace. White tulle embroidered in a very open pat-

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The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor

THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 1901.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A Washington dispatch says John W. Stoll, an electrician on the receiving ship Columbia, has been sentenced to imprisonment for one year, forfeiture of all pay, and dishonorable discharge from the navy for abuse of the late President McKinley.

The Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs has taken up the fight against the cigarette evil, and has instructed the educational committee to make a prominent feature of the work of the anti-cigarette league. With such powerful backing as this the opponents of the deadly cigarette will be stimulated to press their crusade more vigorously.

Of the five living ex-Confederate generals in the state of Virginia, four were present as delegates at the recent republican convention held in that state. This fact is most significant, as indicating the remarkable change in political conditions which is taking place throughout the entire South. Not very many years ago the republican party summed up in the minds of most southern people, everything that was objectionable.

It appears that the beet sugar industry is growing at an increasing rate. The number of new projects increase from year to year, and almost from month to month. Even though some projects may not be realized, they show that the popular mind is at work upon this question, and sooner or later something tangible will come out of the agitation. It is observed with gratification that producers of beet sugar factories are beginning to go about their work with more deliberation. This appears from the fact that contracts are let at this early date for plants to be completed for the campaign of 1902.—The Beet Sugar Gazette.

The young man who is weeping because there is no show for him in this age, may read with profit this from the Louisville Courier Journal: "The world is growing as rapidly now as it ever did, and the need of capable young men in all lines of business and the professions is as great as ever. This is the opinion of Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Schwab, Mr. Gage and other self-made men. Is it not wiser to accept their testimony than that of the whining socialist, who would have the state do for men what the individual can do."

"The protection of the sugar industry is vital to the interest of Michigan, and should be demanded by all citizens," says the state commissioner on labor in its recent report. An interesting phase of the sugar controversy exists through the fact that the sugar trust is fighting for free trade in sugar, while the sugar beet growers and the corn planters are opposing such a move. The sugar trust owns the refining factories and can control the price of refined sugar if it can secure raw sugar free of duty. The truth is, however, that the protection of the beet sugar industry of Michigan is now more vital to the interests of our state than that which has to do with several other important industries, and the policy which successfully concerns the interests of one should not be utilized regardless of its helpful value to other equally important lines of state and national productions.—Cassidy News and Express.

The supreme court has done an eminently sensible thing in sustaining the law providing for disfranchising vote sellers. The law was never expected to be enforced by the republican legislature that adopted it, but was passed as a sort of apology for the repeal of the law for the punishment of voters. Nevertheless the enforcement of this law would have some effect toward stopping the outrageous corruption of the suffrage that exists in this state, and the Sentinel would be glad to see every man disfranchised that sells his vote. Such a man has no real right to vote. He does not appreciate his manhood, and he does not have any conception of his duty as a citizen of a free country. Possibly this corruption cannot be stopped altogether, but anything tending to stop it should be encouraged.—Ind. State Sentinel.

City politicians are sometimes inclined to resent the aggression of the farmers in seeking office, and yet that the farmers are entitled to put themselves pretty well to the front is made apparent by the census returns, which show that of the country's total population 39.9 percent are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

This is practically two-fifths of the population, a greater proportion of the whole than any other calling, and certainly large enough to give the farmer a considerable "say" as to how governmental affairs, whether state, national or county, shall be conducted. In point of intelligence the farmer will outrank any other calling, taken as an average, and his conservatism, his desire for justice and his disposition to take the safe side when in doubt are proverbial. The farmer at times may appear too conservative, he may seem narrow minded and bigoted, but it is a tolerable safe proposition that when once a question has been settled by the farmer vote it is settled pretty nearly as it ought to be. And another thing which gives the farmer the right to dictate, if any dictating is to be done, is his importance. The world could not get along without him and his products, and as the farmer prospers so fares the rest of us. If the agriculturist finds few potatoes in the hill the manufacturer and the merchant soon find it out, and the news is in time passed on to the laborer in the factory and the clerk. The farmer is the foundation of the social structure, upon him rests the happiness of all the others, and when he asserts himself in directing public policies and in the distribution of offices he is doing no more than his right.

Great Luck of an Editor.
"For two years all efforts to cure Eczema in the palms of my hands failed," writes Editor H. N. Lester, of Syracuse, N.Y., "then I was wholly cured by Bucklen's Arnica Salve." It's the world's best cure for Eruptions, Sores and all skin diseases. Only 25 cents, at L. Fourniers'.

In the United States a successful admiral is being investigated: In England a successful general has been dismissed from his appointment. It is indisputable that Schley fought and conquered the Spaniards at Santiago. It is just as indisputable that Buller did what he was sent out to do—he relieved Ladysmith. It is possible that Schley made an error of judgment in the "retrograde" movement; it is just possible that Buller's spatecock dispatch was a mistake and his subsequent speechifying was a blunder. But the admiral and the general will both be judged by the net results. They were both successful and the incidental errors will be rightly considered by posterity as trivial. In neither case is their bravery impugned and in both cases they seem to be secure enough in the affections of the people. In England the government is in an irritable mood from the protracted resistance of the Boers and must sacrifice somebody to divert attention. Poor, brave, blundering Buller is the scapegoat. In the United States the Spanish war is as dead as a doornail, but Admiral Schley must have his vindication. The time will come probably when statesmen will realize that patriotism and courage are not stimulated by hypercriticism of minutiae. Reputations must be judged in the aggregate. There is nothing to be gained by cross-examining successful admirals and dismissing successful generals. Detroit Journal.

From Copersville, Mich., comes word of a wonderful discovery of a pleasant-tasting liquid that when used before retiring by any one troubled with a bad cough, always insures a good night's rest. "It will soon cure the cough too," writes Mrs. H. H. Melber, "for three generations of our family have used Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and never found its equal for Coughs and Colds." It's an unrivaled life-saver when used for desperate lung diseases. Guaranteed bottles 50 cents and \$1.00 at L. Fourniers'. Trial bottles free.

Special Notice to our Readers.

This paper is on file at the office of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, 106-108-110 Monroe Street, Chicago, where our readers will be courteously greeted who may care to call upon The Inter Ocean for a tour of inspection and sight-seeing through its magnificent building, in which can be found every mechanical and scientific improvement of the age in connection with the needs of a great newspaper. It is a rare treat to anyone interested in the subject, and should be taken advantage of.

Brain-Food Nonsense.
Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for bones and still another for muscles. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but will sustain every other part. Yet, however good your food may be, its nutrition is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of

Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aid digestion, stimulate the liver to healthy action, purify the blood and make you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get Green's Special Almanac.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Our Fall stock of Clothing, Dry Goods, Ladies' and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps and Shoes is now in, and we extend a cordial invitation to all to come and examine our goods and prices.

The cause of our strength is by a never swerving honesty of policy in selling our goods. We give the best values at the lowest prices, the same to one and all. Our principle is that one man's dollar is just as good as another man's hundred cents.

H. JOSEPH.
Originator of Low Prices,
(Opposite Bank.)
Grayling, Michigan.

ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?

ALL CASES OF
DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE

by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.

HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.

F. A. WERNER, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:

"Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion. About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely. I underwent a treatment for earache, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever. I then saw your advertisement in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain, Very truly yours, F. A. WERNER, 730 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md."

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation.

Examination and advice free.

YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME at a nominal cost.

INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

Petition for Appointment of Administrator.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
County of Crawford, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Crawford, held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling, on Wednesday the sixth day of November, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

Present, JOHN C. HANSON, Judge of Probate.

IN THE MATTER OF the estate of Olonzo M. Purchase, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Erastus Purchase, praying that letters of administration of said estate may be granted to himself, or some other suitable person, and that such further order or proceedings may be had in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such case made and provided,

Thereupon it is ORDERED, that Monday, the ninth day of December, A. D. 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said Olonzo M. Purchase, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held at the Probate Office, in the village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Crawford for four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON, JUDGE OF PROBATE.

Petition for License to sell Real Estate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
County of Crawford, ss.

AT A SESSION of the Probate Court held at the Probate Office, in the village of Grayling, on the sixth day of November, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

Present, JOHN C. HANSON, Judge of Probate.

IN THE MATTER OF the estate of William Edwards, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of C. W. Edwards, administrator of said estate, praying that a license be granted him to sell the following real estate, of which the deceased died possessed, for the purpose of distributing the proceeds to the heirs of said decedent, viz:

The south 1/4 of the southwest 1/4 and the south 1/4 of the southeast 1/4 of sec. 10 (10), in town twenty-five (25) N. of Range one (1) West, in the county of Crawford, Michigan, containing 160 acres, according to the U. S. survey.

Now THEREFORE IT IS ORDERED, that Monday the 9th day of Decem-

ber, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin and heirs of said William Edwards, and all other persons interested in said estate, are requested to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Crawford for four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON, JUDGE OF PROBATE.

Michigan State Land Office.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 1, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following described part-paid Swamp Land, situate in Crawford County, forfeited for non-payment of interest will be sold at public auction at this office, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., unless previously reclaimed according to law.

EDWIN A. WILDEY, Commissioner.

No. of Certificate, 26,304; description NW 1-4 of SW 1-1, Sec. 13, Town 26 N., Range 4 W.

No. of Certificate, 26,400; description NW 1-4 of NE 1-1; Sec. 14, Town 26 N., Range 4 W.

GO TO
SALLING, HANSON & CO.
The leading Dealers in
Dry Goods,
—AND—
Furnishing Goods
—AND—
Shoes,
FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES,
Hardware,
Tinware, Glassware,
Crockery,
Hay, Grain, Feed
—AND—
Building Material.

Farmers, call,
and get prices before disposing
of your products, and profit thereby
We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint,
the peer of all others.

Salling, Hanson & Company,
—DEALERS IN—
Logs, Lumber and General Merchandise.

THE New Store!

The Money-Saving-Place in Grayling

Rock-bottom prices prevail in our every department.
Remember, our entire stock of Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes
Ladies' Jackets and Capes are brand new, of the latest styles and
make.

Pay us a visit. You are always welcome whether you buy or not.

Respectfully
KRAMER BRO'S.
The leading Dry Goods and Clothing Merchants,
The Corner Store. **GRAYLING, Mich.**

America's **BEST** Republican Paper.
Editorially Fearless.
Consistently Republican—Always.
News from all parts of the world—Well written, original stories.—Answers to queries on all subjects.—Articles on Health, the Home, new Books, and on work about the Farm and Garden.

The Weekly Inter Ocean.

The INTER OCEAN is a member of the Associated Press and also is the only Western newspaper receiving the combined telegraphic and cable news matter of both the New York Sun and New York World respectively besides daily reports from over 2000 special correspondents throughout the country. No pen can tell more fully why it is the BEST on earth.

\$1.00 per Year \$1.00

52 twelve-page papers, brim full of news from every where, and a perfect feast of special matter.

Black Smithing AND Wood Work!

The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.
HORSE SHOEING
will be given special attention and done scientifically.

Reapers and Mowers.

I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEY E line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines. Prices right for work or stock.
mar14-ly **DAVID FLAGG.**

MARLIN
INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powders and jacketed bullets in large calibre rifles. A 45 calibre bullet weighing 500 grains gives a shock to heavy game that the small bore can not always be depended on. Marlin Model 1895 Repeating Rifle. Special Smokeless Steel Cartridges. For up-to-date information see our catalog. Mailed for 3 cents.
THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook of Patents sent free. Also every secure patent. Agents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in our Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any engineering journal. Terms \$5 a year, four months \$1.50. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

AMERICA'S GREATEST WEEKLY THE "TOLEDO BLADE."

TOLEDO, OHIO.

178,000. Circulation 178,000.
The Great National Weekly Newspaper of America. The only Weekly edited expressly for every state and territory. The News of the World so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend, than by reading cumbersome columns of dullness. All current topics matter of daily interest, written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do not read daily newspapers—and yet thirst for plain facts. That this kind of a newspaper is popular, is proven by the fact that the Weekly Blade now has over 178,000 yearly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news, The Blade publishes short and serial stories, and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year. Write for free specimen copy. Address: THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Michigan Falls Route"
TIME CARD—GOING NORTH.
Lv. Grayling 4:00 a. m. Arr. at Mackinaw 7:15 p. m.
Mackinaw Express 4:00 a. m. 7:15 p. m.
Way Freight 3:30 a. m. 6:45 p. m.
Accommodation 12:00 p. m. 3:40 p. m.
GOING SOUTH.
Arr. at Bay City 4:15 p. m.
N. Y. Express 1:40 a. m. 5:10 p. m.
Accommodation 4:00 a. m. 9:30 a. m.
Lansing Express 7:00 a. m.
Accommodation 6:30 a. m. 1:45 p. m.
O. W. RUGLES, Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. W. CAMPBELL, Local Agent.

Detroit & Charlevoix R. R. Co.

Time Table No. 1.

Trains run by Standard Meridian or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

Frederic	Stations.	Alba
Arr.		Arr.
4:35 Dep.	Frederic	12:05
5:02	Ausaule River	
5:07	Muirhead	11:45
5:17	Deward	11:30
	Manistee River	11:22
	Blue Lake Jet.	11:19
	Crooked Lake	
	Blue Lake	
	Squaw Lake	
5:22	Manistee Ford	11:14
5:35	Lake Harold	10:58
5:45	Alba	10:50
6:00	Green River	10:45
6:20	Jordan River	10:25
6:25	E. J. N. Crossing	10:10
6:45 Arr.	South Arm. Dep.	9:40
P.M.	East Jordan	A.M.

Trains will stop where no time is shown. Trains will stop to take on or let off passengers where "P" is shown.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 1901.
LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

Ladies Cloaks and Jackets at Kramer Bros.

You will save money by trading at H. Josephs.

Postmaster Bates made a business trip to Midland, last week.

Special bargains in the Shoe Department, at Kramer Bros.

E. N. Salling is in town this week. Business and visiting combined.

Stationary, Tobacco and Cigars at Jenson's, next to the Opera House.

Concert tickets, single admission, 35c; gallery, for children only, 15c.

Monday was a spring day, with the accompaniment of thunder showers.

Everyone will be benefited by calling at H. Josephs, and look his goods and prices over.

Henry Bates, of Maple Forest, has a winter's job lumbering for Sallidg, Hanson & Co., near Gaylord.

A few choice rollers now in readiness, at 14c, live weight. No charge for dressing. Wm. H. Niles.

John Hasmussen's new hotel in Frederic, is enclosed, and the finishing will be pushed.

If you are in need of a Cape or Jacket, you will save from 25 to 50 percent by buying at H. Josephs.

L. Fournier has purchased the two houses corner of Ionia and Spruce streets, of A. J. Love.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

A. J. Love is in the Southern portion of the State, looking up a new location.

Per up to date made to order clothes, call at Blumenthal & Baumgart's.

Mrs. L. Fournier returned from her week's visit with friends at Royal Oak and Detroit, last Friday.

Prof. Oelschlagel at Opera House, Friday evening, November 14th. Admission 35 cents.

Mrs. J. Patterson has been gladened this week by the presence of her brother, Mr. Case, of Brighton.

County Clerk Colten has issued one hundred and twenty-one hunters licenses before this week.

J. Leahy, the expert optician, will again visit Grayling in December. For dates watch this paper.

If you want to save money on your Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Clothing, or Shoes, etc., call on H. Josephs.

M. A. Bates returned from Midland, Monday. He had an enjoyable visit there with the Rev. Willet and family.

For sprains, swellings and lameness is nothing so good as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Try it. For sale by L. Fournier.

Mr. Robinson has all the logs cut at the Ward mill in Maple Forest, and has shut down to wait for a new stock.

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, in fact everything in the line of school supplies, call at Fournier's Drug Store.

The Grayling High School Football Team will play a return game with the West Branch team, Saturday, at 2 o'clock p. m.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

At Frederic, the M. C. R. R. Co. has moved the depot across their track west, so as to accommodate the Ward road. The depot is now between the two roads.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets cure biliousness, constipation and headache. They are pleasant in effect and easy to take. For sale by L. Fournier.

A man came from one of the camps into Lawiston, Monday, and walked into one of the stores looking for a physician, who was covered with the eruption of small pox.

C. B. Johnson of Maple Forest was in town, Tuesday. He says, dear friends, hunters more so. None had yet been killed in his neighborhood of either.

The crank who wrote the article in Saturday's Detroit Journal, says that the State can secure all the land mentioned at 17 cents per acre. We would like to buy some of the land at that figure, beginning at Burton's, Metcalf's, Loves', West's, Merrills and dozens of others in that neighborhood.

Word is received that S. W. Foster who was here a number of years in the employ of Hodge & Byrnes, died last August. No particulars were given.

The Scandinavian Lutheran Church Society will give a Social and Supper at the W. R. C. Hall, Thursday, Nov. 14th, from 5 to 8 p. m. Supper 25c, children under 12 years of age, 10c. A general invitation is extended.

When you see that life is hardly worth the trouble take a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They will cleanse your stomach, tone up your liver and regulate your bowels, making you feel like a new man. For sale by L. Fournier.

C. P. Kelly is putting on metropolitan airs in his new store at Frederic. It is a beauty, polished maple floor and counters, metal ceiling and cornice, and a full plate glass front, the finest in the county.

Dr. Insley released the small pox patients at Robinson's mill from quarantine, Sunday. There is no sign of the disease in any other quarter and our people are to be congratulated if the prompt action of the health board has stamped it out.

A boy was monkeying with a 22 Florent rifle, near the cemetery one day last week shooting after dark, and gave Richard Connell a three inch scalp wound, as he was coming home from his work. Boys have no business with guns.

Some of our people think that the beautiful Bonnell, or Staley lake has dried up, as careful search fails to find it; although a recent party reports finding rain indications of coal in that vicinity.

Byron Wisner killed the first deer that we have heard of this season, Saturday. He was not out hunting, but buggy riding accompanied by two deers, and happened to have his gun along. Moral, always carry a gun.

Rev. G. W. Luther, of West Bay City, held service at the Presbyterian church, last Friday evening, after which there was a conference with the members and friends of the society. It is hoped they will soon be supplied with a resident pastor.

Fred Havens returned from the "wild and woolly West," last Thursday, and is greatly improved in strength, his broken back seeming nearly well. He is clerking for Bates & Co., while Carl Wilson is laying in his winter's supply of venison.

Whisky did it! Wm. McDonald, who has been at Frederic for the last two months, was found dead in the water closet of the Frederic House, Monday morning. The evidence of Dr. O'Neil proved that death ensued from apoplexy, induced by chronic alcoholism.

The fool gunner who hangs away at anything he sees moving in the woods is again in evidence, and hunting fatalities are being reported throughout the state. If some of these idiots were prosecuted for manslaughter, it might have a whole some effect.

A four column article in the Detroit Journal pictures this country as absolutely worthless, now that the timber is gone. The writer wants the forestry reserve abolished and part of this country and all of Roscommon and part of Ogemaw, set aside by the State for a game preserve. There is a scheme behind it. Watch out!

A letter from Mrs. W. H. James, says that she has sufficiently recovered from her accident of two years ago, so that she can look after her household. That Mr. James' throat trouble came back, so that he was obliged to leave his ministerial work and has bought a farm four miles from Mt. Pleasant, where they now reside, and where they would be glad to see their Grayling friends.

The deer season opened Nov. 8th, and continues to the 30th inclusive. No person is permitted to kill more than three deer, and none without first procuring a license. The use of dogs or any artificial light is prohibited, as is also the killing of fawns in the spotted coat, or any deer in the red coat. No deer or any portion of a deer can be shipped, without a license tag accompanying the same.

The sale by the State of 11,000 acres of land in Alpena county for 25 cents per acre to a Detroit sporting club is condemned by the people of this section in unmeasured terms. It is stated by some who claim to know, that the timber remaining on the tract, is worth several times the amount paid. Is the same sort of a scheme being worked to secure a part of this county and Roscommon, including Higgins and Houghton Lakes?

That Throbbing Headache. Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

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H. C. Smith has lost the first trombone book, belonging to the band. It is a material loss to the band beyond its cash value. The finder will please leave it at this office, or with some member of the band.

Dr. Wolff, of Lewiston, has been arrested for perjury. The case grows out of a libel suit in which Wolff was the complainant and Fuller the publisher of the Lewiston Journal, defendant. The jury in the case disagreed. Wolff is one of the most prominent physicians in Montmorency county. —Detroit Tribune.

While the many friends of L. J. Patterson regret the cause of his visit here, the severe illness of his uncle, yet they were glad to greet him. From the gay young bachelor when he was here, he is now a sedate benedict, with a boy and girl to look after. We are glad to note his success in a business way, as is shown by his paper, the "Tawas Herald," which reaches us every week.

The issue of the "Petoskey Independent Democrat," of Nov. 1, comes to hand, printed on paper which is the first product of the Petoskey Fibre Paper Co., which concern began operations last week. The factory will convert 5,000,000 feet of hemlock into paper each year, and will run day and night. The machine that does the business weighs 300 tons, cost \$55,000, makes 15 tons of paper a day, and it required 30 cars to bring it to Petoskey.

"I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and find it to be a great medicine," says Mr. E. S. Phipps, of Poteau, Arkansas. "It cured me of a bloody flux. I cannot speak too highly of it. This remedy always gives the good opinion, if not praise, of those who use it. The quick cures it effects even in the most severe cases make it a favorite everywhere. For sale by L. Fournier.

Keep your boys off the street. There is nothing that will more quickly demoralize a boy than to give him his liberty and full power to loaf around depots and street corners. If you can't keep him busy keep him at home, or see that his leisure is spent with playmates who have not yet acquired the loafing habit. Let him run unrestrained and he will come home in a few weeks with such a choice assortment of bad habits that you will wonder how it was possible he could learn them all in so short a time. Do not expect any one else to look out for your boy. Do it yourself.

To remove a troublesome corn or bunion: First soak the corn or bunion in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing blood, and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily, rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days to protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequalled. For sale by L. Fournier.

The sugar trust, it is said, will probably pay no attention to the competition of Michigan sugar. The war, it is said, is between Spreckels and the beet sugar men of California, and is for control for the Pacific coast market. Michigan sugar men are not identified with the American Beet sugar Co., and the American Sugar Refining Co. will not include them in its fight against the former organization. —Bay City Tribune.

A reception was tendered to Amos Charron and his bride at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Charron. Some 30 or more of the most immediate friends of the contracting parties and of Mr. Charron and family were present. The wedding presents were many and valuable. The evening was spent in a very enjoyable manner, music being furnished by the Citizen's Band, of Grayling, of which the groom is a member. Miss Frances Charron invited the guests into the dining room where an abundance of refreshments were served in profusion, and after wishing the happy couple prosperity and happiness to a good old age, the guests departed for their respective homes.

COMMUNICATED.

Judge Items.

Mrs. Wilcox is enjoying a visit from her sister, Mrs. Spearman, of West Branch.

J. R. Kilbourne has been on the sick list for a few days. He consulted Dr. Leighton, of Lewiston, and thinks he will be all right in a short time.

Mrs. H. S. Buck of Maple Forest, and her niece, Mrs. Sickles, of Ponton, visited Mrs. Judge, on Friday. Mr. Buck's health is reported quite good this Fall.

C. B. Johnson is helping Willie to gather his crops this week. Willie reports good crops and believes that farming is all right when the right man is at the plow.

Feldhauser Bros. are putting in logs at the mill for T. E. Douglas & Co.

Mr. Boyd says the man that pried the hinges off Mrs. Judge's chicken house, can call and get the grubbing hoe he left at any time, as he may need it again.

AN OBSERVER.

oct31-6w

Books!

Poems, Juvenile and Toy Books!

We are showing the largest line of standard books, consisting of Poems, illustrated Gift, Juvenile and Toy-Books ever brought to Grayling, and invite all to visit our store, and look over our assortment. Prices 25 cents and upward.

Fournier's Drug Store.

Free Photos.

From November 1st to December 1st.

Don't get left! One half dozen Photos free with every dozen ordered, any style or price.

This is the place to buy your Picture Frames.

Portrait enlarging in all grades at right prices.

Amateur Photo Supplies on sale.

IMPERIAL ART STUDIO.

Grayling, Michigan.

WE SELL
Palacine Oil.
BATES & CO.

Dr. Andrew B. Spinney.

Formerly of Detroit, now proprietor of Read City Sanitarium will be in Grayling at the Central Hotel, Thursday, November 21, from 10 to 12 o'clock a. m.

He has now and improved methods for treating epileptic fits, paralysis, rheumatism, neuralgia, deafness, and also all forms of chronic diseases. He assures the morphine, opium and liquor habits. Special attention given to private diseases of both men and women. He guarantees to cure, in case of piles or ruptures. Consultation free.

An Ornamental Fuel Saver.

Burton's Fuel Economizer is being universally adopted to prevent the usual waste of heat up the chimney, and force it to radiate into the room. It houses the heat in the room where the stove is located, and heats one or two additional rooms without additional stoves or labor. It soon saves its costs, \$4.50 or \$5.00, by the reduced amount of fuel used. It is substituted for the second length of stovepipe above the stove, or used in any room through which the stove pipe passes. Furnished by all stove and hardware dealers. Manufactured by W. J. Burton & Co., 168-170 W. Larned St., Detroit, Mich. oct24-16t

Spreads Like Wildfire.

When things are "the best" they become the "best selling." Abraham J. Lane, a leading druggist of Delvillia, O., writes, "Electric Bitters are the best selling bitters I have handled in twenty years." You know why? Most diseases begin in disorders of liver, stomach, kidneys, bowels, blood and nerves. Electric Bitters tones up the stomach, regulates the liver, kidneys and bowels, purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, hence cures multitudes of ailments. It builds up the entire system. Puts new life and vigor into any weak, sickly run down man or woman. Price 50 cents. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

WANTED—Salesmen.

To sell a choice line of nursery stock. Steady work and extra inducements to the right person. All stock guaranteed. Write now for terms, and secure a good situation for the fall and winter. Address The Hawks Nursery Company, Milwaukee, Wis. oct17-1m

Mr. Christian Oelschlagel rendered

a violin solo which seemed to hold the audience spellbound and he was forced to respond to several encores. —The Daily News, Indianapolis, Indiana.

A Village Blacksmith Saved His Little Son's Life.

Mr. H. H. Black, the well known village blacksmith at Grambsville, Sullivan county, N. Y., says: "Our little son, five years old, has always been subject to Croup, and so had have the attacks been, that we have feared many times that he would die. We have had the doctor and used many medicines but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is now our only reliance. It seems to dissolve the tough mucus and by giving frequent doses when the croupy symptoms appear we have found that the dreaded croup is cured before it gets settled. There is no danger in giving this remedy as it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by L. Fournier.

Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Land Office at Marquette, Mich., October 25th 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford County, at Grayling, Mich., on December 9th, 1901, viz: Homestead application No. 8857, of George Kneth for the S4 of NE1, NW1 of SE1, NE1 of SW1, Sec. 30, Town 2 N. R. 1 W.

Be aware the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—Fred F. Hoels, Hugo Schreiber, John Kneth, all of Sigbee, and Peter Aebli, of Grayling.

THOMAS SCADDEN, REGISTER.

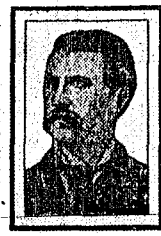
oct31-6w

C. C. WESCOTT
DENTIST.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.
Office—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.
Office hours—8 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.

Mortgage Sale.

Whereas default has been made in the conditions of payment of a certain mortgage, bearing date the twenty first day of February, A. D. 1895, made and executed by Walter W. Metcalf and Julia Metcalf, his wife, of Bay City, Bay County, Mich., to James Tierney of the same place, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, on the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1895, in Liber 25 of Mortgages, on pages 438 and 439, said mortgage consisting in the failure of the said mortgagors to pay or cause to be paid the amount secured by the said mortgage when and as the same became due and payable, and such default still continuing, and there being now due and payable on said mortgage and on the note secured thereby the sum of two hundred and sixty-six and eighty four one hundredths dollars (\$266.84) to which is to be added an attorney fee as provided by law, and no proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted for the recovery of said sum of money or any part thereof, and whereas by the terms of said mortgage it is expressly provided that on failure of the said mortgagors to pay the amount secured by the said mortgage when and as the same became due and payable, then and in such case the mortgagee might, and he was expressly empowered by the terms of said mortgage to foreclose the

LAYING PACIFIC CABLE



John W. Mackay Leading a Great Enterprise Which Will Put Washington in Direct and Immediate Communication With Honolulu, Guam and Manila at Greatly Reduced Cost, Also Giving in Time of War Exclusive Use of Cables for Government Business.

THE most stupendous undertaking of modern times will be the laying of the new Pacific cable. It will approach a globe-circling achievement, for it will be the connecting link between the existing lines that will place all parts of the world in communication with each other. And a pretty long link it will be, for the distance to be traversed by the cable will be 6,912 miles. The completion of this line will bring the aggregate telegraphic system of the world up to a total of 104,880 miles, all of which, with the exception of 16,171 owned by various governments, will be under the control of private corporations.

The promoters of this gigantic undertaking are John W. Mackay and his associates, Edward C. Platt, Albert Beck, George C. Ward, Albert B. Chandler and William W. Cook. Rear Admiral Bradford of the bureau of equipment, who has given the enterprise much study, estimates that the total cost of the work will amount to \$10,000,000. In return for concessions from the Government, the company will give compensation in the form of reduced rates on messages and absolute control of the cable if it is deemed advisable in case of war. The route will be from San Francisco to Honolulu, thence to the Midway Islands, to Guam and to the east coast of Luzon.

Construction of the Cable. The laying of a trans-oceanic cable is a stupendous task and one full of

stretched across the Atlantic 2,201 nautical miles in length, aggregated a total of 5,400 tons in weight, made up of the following compound parts: Copper wire, 495 tons; gutta percha, 315 tons; jute yarn, 575 tons; steel wire, 3,000 tons, and compound and tar, 1,075 tons. Over three times as much material will be required for the Pacific cable.

The cable ship itself is a vessel of strange interior arrangement, specially designed for the purpose. It is not only a huge storage department, but a big floating workshop as well.

Process of Laying the Cable. In the hold there are three immense iron tanks, similar to the land tanks at the manufactory, thirty-four feet in diameter, for the storage of the cable, each having a conical core for guiding the cable when it is being paid out. The space within these cores is utilized to hold fresh water. The capacity of its tanks in the regular cable ship is about 1,400 tons of cable, this being the equivalent of about 100 miles of inshore cable, weighing fourteen tons to the mile or 700 miles of the deep-sea type, weighing about two tons per mile.

The cable tanks are all connected by "ways" or troughs, so that a transfer may be made from one tank to another or from any tank to either of the huge paying out machines. Handling of the cable made necessary by such transfer is usually done by means of a small engine connected to a drum, and all

Ohms, the position of the break will be 400 miles from shore, or from the cable ship, as the case may be.

With this information the captain of the steamer is able to determine by his charts the course of the cable, the latitude and longitude in which the break has occurred, and can proceed with certainty to effect the repair.

Being satisfied that the ship is at the right place, a conical flat-bottomed buoy is dropped overboard and anchored to make a point from which to carry on operations. The ship leaves the buoy and steams away to a convenient distance from the supposed broken end of the cable. A heavy grappling hook is lowered and the ship steams back at right angles to the line of the cable, until the dynamometer gives notice that something has been seized. If the strain be erratic the grapnel is probably only engaging the projections of an uneven bottom, but if the strain steadily increases, the cable has been caught. This is an interesting process, especially in water over three miles deep.

The ship is then stopped and the hauling machinery set in motion. In due course the grapnel holding the cable appears. Men are lowered to it who secure the cable by chains on each side of the light, which is then cut in two. The ends are hauled on board and connected with the testing room. One of the ends will be sure that of the section which is now a means of communication with the shore. The other end will be the short piece from the ship to the point of fracture.

How Tests Are Made. The tests and communication with the shore indicating that the cable on that side is electrically perfect, the end is sealed, attached to a buoy and dropped overboard. The short piece to the fracture is picked up and stored away. The steamer then proceeds to grapple for the other end, which is then turned over to the splicing gang, who lay back the outer steel wire armor so that when the core of both ends has been cut and joined, the armor wires relaid, will overlap the joint some fifteen feet. The two ends of the conductor are scarfed and firmly soldered together. When the other layer of wires and jute yarn and gutta percha are put in place the splice is complete and the cable is again dropped overboard, once more in perfect condition. The cable ship then steams away over its course, finds the cable and once more proceeds across the ocean.

MANILA'S FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Antiquated Apparatus to Be Displaced by Modern Equipment.

Chief Engineer Horton of the Baltimore fire department recently received a letter from F. R. Dodge, chief engineer of the fire department in Manila, Philippine Islands, giving an interesting history of the fire fighters and their apparatus in that far-off city and asking for copies of the annual reports of the Baltimore fire commissioners and other information concerning that city's department. Chief Dodge also asked for a Baltimore fire badge. He says that the fire department of Manila is to be reorganized in accordance with American ideas.

"This is what they have in the Manila department. Seventy-two Philippine, one steamer with a capacity of 500 gallons, another of 450 and another of 300 gallons; two hand-pump engines, two hose carts of 300 feet capacity each, six hose reels and 8,000 feet of two and one-half inch cotton canvas hose, which is of a cheap grade and not rubber lined. The apparatus, with the exception of the hand engines, is drawn by native ponies, and in the city there are only three fire stations. The department, as well as the city of Manila, gets its water, says Chief Dodge, from the Pasig River and tide-water canals throughout the different sections of the city; also from hydrants from the city reservoirs. The new fire department is to be enlarged and will be composed of thirty-two Americans and sixty-three Filipinos, a total of ninety-five. The apparatus and fire alarm departments are to be up to date, says the Baltimore American, and American horses are to be employed. It is proposed to place in service two fire engines, two hook and ladder trucks, three chemical engines and four hose wagons.

When all the available cable has been laid, the end is carefully sealed up and, having been attached to a rope, is lowered to the bed of the ocean. A buoy is attached to the other end of the rope and is left floating on the surface of the water to mark the position of the end of the cable, until the ship can return to port with a new cargo.

Precautions Observed. Sometimes a break or a "fault" will develop in the laying, and steps have to be taken to locate the defect. Scientific accomplishment, which in reality is nothing short of wonderful, has made this a comparatively simple matter.

The conductor of the cable offers a certain amount of obstruction or "resistance" to the passage of the electric current. Apparatus has been devised for measuring the amount of this resistance. The unit of resistance is called an Ohm, after the great German physicist who discovered and expounded the laws of electric current. The exact resistance per nautical mile of the conductor of any given cable is known to the electrician in charge. Resistance practically ceases at the point where the conductor makes considerable contact with the water. Therefore, supposing the known resistance per mile to be two Ohms, and the measuring apparatus indicates a total resistance of 800

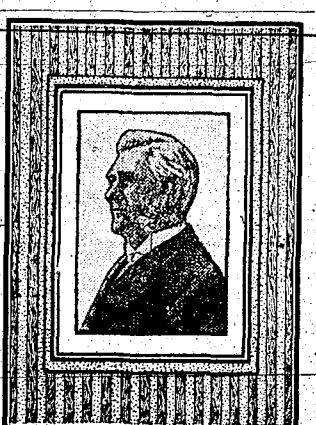
Only a fool would trust a man who says the world owes him a living.

REV. DR. GEORGE W. GRAY.

He Is Doing Noble Work Among Chicago's Poor Children.

Twelve persons have subscribed \$26,000 toward the \$100,000 needed to buy a lot and erect new buildings for the Forward Movement, a social settlement operating in the congested Eighteenth Ward, Chicago. The buildings will cost about \$40,000. They will be designed to attract the boys and girls of the neighborhood and brighten and broaden their minds. Dr. George W. Gray is the founder and general superintendent of the institution. The east wing of the structures will be for girls, and will have a gymnasium, baths, swimming pool, music rooms, parlors and rooms for various organizations calculated to benefit the girls physically and teach them the domestic sciences. The corresponding wing to the west will be fitted up for the special use of boys. There will be an entertainment hall, gymnasium, bowling alley, swimming pool, baths, library, reading room and shops for teaching the rudiments of several trades.

Dr. Gray began the Forward Movement in 1894. He had been field secretary in the Freedmen's Aid work of the



REV. DR. GEORGE W. GRAY.

Methodist Church and general secretary for the American University. In his visits to the great cities he was impressed with the need of doing something for the poor children in the crowded districts that they might have a fairer start in the struggle for life. When he began his work in Chicago benevolent sympathizers came to his aid with voluntary subscriptions, and the work has grown steadily, until now an average of 5,000 persons per month visit the quarters on Van Buren street at the head of the old Chicago Bowery. The new buildings will be able to care for 5,000 to 10,000 per week. Every summer hundreds of children are given outings to a park on Lake Michigan, where they frolic for one or two weeks. The doctor and those who are interested in his good work are enthusiastic over the results thus far and desire to see it extended to all the larger cities of the country.

FORTY-ONE YEARS A TEACHER.

Remarkable Record of an Educator in Chicago's School System.

Dr. James H. Dewey, of Chicago, who recently severed his connection with the educational interests of the city, has the unique experience of having spent forty-one years of continuous work as an instructor. In 1850 he took the chair of Greek in the one high school then in Chicago and continued his services uninterruptedly until the last week in September, when failing eyesight compelled his retirement. During his long term he varied from time to time the branches which he taught. When he first began he taught Greek and Latin, and in after years this was changed for scientific branches. While engaged in the work of teaching he studied medicine, and about twelve years ago was graduated. He also lectured in the Chicago Homeopathic School.

When he became instructor in Chicago's first high school the number of pupils in that institution was 200. He lived to see that number swelled to 12,000. There are hundreds of men living in Chicago and other places who owe to Dr. Dewey's careful training the successes that crowned their later careers.

BEEWAX USED AS MONEY.

It Passes Current in the Hardware Trade All Over the Country.

It will surprise many people to learn that in almost every part of the United States there is something that the cold cash regard just as good as the cold cash. That something seems common enough, for it is nothing more than beeswax. But it is only in one branch of trade that beeswax is current, and that this one the average person would least suppose the hardware line. The reason why hardware stores handle beeswax was explained the other day by a prominent wholesale dealer. It appears that all through the South, as well as in other parts of the country, the tin peddlers swap their wares for beeswax, which they get very cheap.

They make a nice profit on their tinware in the trade, and they also get a profit on the beeswax when they turn it over to the retailers in hardware. The beeswax passes from them to the wholesale hardware men in the cities and they ship it in barrels to New York. Wholesale hardware dealers often receive notices from customers that they have shipped a certain number of barrels of beeswax to apply on account. Beeswax is always a staple article and in the trade is just as good as the cash at all times.

Like many other goods it sometimes fluctuates in price, but there is always a steady demand for it at the market. Before the patent lives and honeycombs came into use some years ago the wholesale price of beeswax was 25 cents a pound. Where large numbers of bees were kept the patent comb was used, and the consequence was that the bees didn't have to manufacture any comb, and in the course of a year the production of wax decreased so much that the price went up to 70 cents a pound wholesale. It went even higher than that for a while, and then it fell again, but it has never got

back to where it was before the patents were adopted. If it were not for the tens of thousands of small bee-keepers who cling to the old style of handling bees the price of beeswax would be more than \$1 a pound.

SPEED OF OCEAN VESSELS.

It Has Been Increasing Steadily During Recent Years.

The best Atlantic running of a German mail steamer is now precisely one and one-half knots an hour swifter than the best run of any British mail steamer. And the best passage of the swiftest British steamer was made more than six years ago, in June, 1895, while the best German steamer run was completed a few days ago. Never before in the history of Atlantic steaming was the swiftest ocean steamer so far ahead of the best sailing under any other flag. The Americans held the field from 1850 to 1856, but their best boat was never more than half a knot swifter than the best of the Cunard line. Then from 1856 to 1869 the Cunard liners were the swiftest, but their best was never more than a knot an hour swifter than the best of the German steamers running during those years.

From 1869 to 1879 the Inman and the White Star lines held the first place as regards speed, but the Germans were still close behind them. Then from 1879 to 1884 the Guion line, which might be called half American, held the first place with vessels which were built in Britain, but the Cunard was close upon its best. Then the Cunard got its innings till 1888, when the Inman again came to the front with the swiftest German, about a knot behind the best Inman boat. Then the White Star got a turn, and in 1893 the supremacy came once again to the Cunard, and finally in 1897 the Germans triumphed, and have held the post of honor, as far as speed is concerned, ever since. But never till now has the difference between the best German and the best British been as much as a knot and a half an hour.—London Chronicle.

PUNISHING DRUNKEN HUSBAND.

Effective Punishment Prevailing in North of England.

In the North of England a peculiar way of punishing brutal and drunken husbands is yet in vogue. This method is known as "riding the stang," and though a very old practice, quite rarely two cases of its being enforced were brought before the public notice. The erring husbands were tied astride



PUNISHING A DRUNKEN HUSBAND.

long poles, and carried in this ridiculous and uncomfortable position through the streets of their town, and followed by a jeering crowd of men, women and children, who did not hesitate to pelt them with refuse, according to the time-honored usage on these occasions.

A Freak Flower.

One of the most singular freaks in the floral kingdom has recently been brought to this country. It is called an "occasional flower," for the reason that it has no fixed time to bloom. No mention is made of botanical science of the existence of this marvellous flower. It is a mystery at present that is well worth clearing up. When in a closed condition the occasional flower is in color and form something like a mature and dried poppyhead cut with its stem to it. Submerged in a bowl of water for a few minutes and then taken out and placed by its stem in an empty bottle, the outer petals begin, after several minutes, to open out. This process is slow but distinctly noticeable. The petals continue to rise and to expand until they gradually recede. When this action is complete it resembles in appearance the starry sunflower, but as regards the shape only.

The occasional flower remains thus open for about two hours, during which time, the state of humidity lessening by degrees, the fibers begin to shrink and the petals close up gradually in the same way as they opened, until the flower resumes its former position; but by the same simple process it can be made to unfold and to close up again and again at will. It is also asserted that, properly nursed with regard to temperature and air and carefully handled, the occasional flower never decays nor degenerates in its effect of radiance and splendor.—Washington Times.

Gutta Percha and Ocean Cables.

A writer in the New York Sun says that gutta percha being indispensable to submarine cables, the tree which yields the precious milky gum from which gutta percha is made has become an object of great international interest. Commercial concerns as well as governments themselves have in the past few years been giving very close attention to the gutta percha problem. Tropical forests have been nearly skinned for the tree or for one so nearly akin to it that a cable-covering product may be had from it and there are various attempts at creating plantations of the original tree in regions where heretofore it has not grown. The forest ransacking has resulted in failure and the plantations have not yet gotten beyond the experimental stage.

Britain's Tea Imports.

Great Britain's imported last year about 250,000,000 pounds of tea, of which 55 per cent came from India, 37 per cent from Ceylon, 7 per cent from China.

More Up to Date.

"They say Miss Millions has eloped with her father's coachman." "Coachman? I presume you mean her father's chauffeur?"—Puck.

The greatest woman in the world is the woman who knows how to manage her home and her husband.

We sometimes fear that the most honorable people are only half honest.

SINKING SHIPS' BOILERS.

English Authorities Say the Ships Exploded, Not the Boilers.

The reports of the sinking of the gold-laden steamship Islander off the Pacific coast of North America stated that, as the vessel went down, the boilers exploded. Experts in marine engineering say that such an occurrence is highly improbable, if not actually impossible.

The superintendent engineer of one of the largest boiler-making concerns in the world, a man of extended sea-going experience, according to the London Mail, in discussing this question recently, said: "I do not believe it is possible for an explosion to occur under circumstances like those which attended the sinking of the Islander. What is often thought to be an explosion is the effect of the water getting on the fires. It is not a question of the rupture of the boilers, but rather of the rapid generation of steam through the sea water coming into contact with the glowing fuel of the furnaces. I have never known of an authenticated instance of a real boiler explosion consequent upon the sinking of a ship at sea."

"What makes people think the boilers of sinking ships explode," said a veteran marine engineer who has seen more than one ship founder, "is the dreadful upheaval of the vessel when going down, owing to the rush of the air to escape while the water is rushing in and preventing it from doing so. It is generally the ship, not the boilers, that explodes, if there is any explosion at all. The pressure in the boilers is naturally decreased the moment the cold water comes into contact with the boiler plates. When a ship goes down so rapidly as to imprison the air that is in her, and the pressure increases as she goes down, something is sure to burst and not infrequently the decks are blown right out. But the boilers don't explode at least, not because of the foundering."

WILD BEASTS IN BATTLE.

Two Panthers and a Sea Lion in a Fight to the Death.

Among all fights of wild beasts perhaps the most terrible are those in which the combatants belong to different elements. The struggle then seems peculiarly wanton and unnatural. Not long ago two men on a small island off the California coast declared that they witnessed such a battle. The men were amusing themselves watching the antics of a number of sea lions on a reef when all at once the creatures began to bellow in alarm and divered into the water. One huge fellow alone stood his ground and moved his head slowly, as if watching.

A moment later the men saw creeping from the shadow of a rock two large panthers, which had evidently swum over from the mainland in search of prey.

Simultaneously the panthers leaped upon their enemy and a terrible combat ensued. For nearly thirty minutes it went on, till the reef was skirted with crimson foam. Twice the lion struck a panther squarely with his flipper and knocked him a dozen feet away. But the great cats kept to their work, and finally one of them buried his teeth in a flipper of the sea lion, and tore it off with a single savage tug.

Bellowing hoarsely with pain and anger, the wounded bull caught the panther's throat between its jaws and dragged him into the water, but the big brute was weak from loss of blood. The panther escaped, and, with its mate, swam off to mainland across the narrow channel, while the sea lion struggled toward the ocean to die.

The men went down to examine the field of battle. A hole deep enough to bury a horse had been dug in the soft mud, while the shore was stained blood red.—San Francisco Call.

Fell 105 Feet; Broke Arm.

Emmer Knight, 18 years old, of Brooklyn, lives to tell the experience of a fearful fall recently from the new East River bridge. That he was not instantly killed is miraculous. He fell from the structure to the street, a distance of 105 feet, and several persons who saw him slip and plunge headlong through the air ran to the spot expecting to find his mutilated body. Instead, he raised himself on his arms and asked that a doctor be summoned.

Knight is employed as an apprentice riveter on the bridge. He was walking along the ironwork toward the Williamsburg end, at Dunham place and South Sixth street, when his foot slipped on some grease.

He tried desperately to regain his balance. Women who were looking out of the windows screamed as they saw the boy's peril. He swayed an instant before he lost his balance, then both feet slipped and he plunged downward. He landed on a pile of sand beneath the structure and lay motionless. Men who had witnessed the accident hurried to the spot.

Knight was not only alive but conscious. An ambulance was summoned from the Eastern District hospital and Dr. Hoffman found Knight's right arm broken and contusions on his hip. At the hospital Knight said, according to the New York World, that the seconds during which he sought to recover himself were agonizing. He said that it flashed through his brain that to fall meant death. He had little consciousness of his flight through the air.

Work of Pasteur Institute at Paris. During the last year 1,420 persons were treated at the Pasteur Institute at Paris. Eleven died of hydrophobia, and seven of these received treatment too late. Of the 1,413 patients who were treated in time, four died—the percentage being 28-100 of 1 per cent. In 1881, when the institute began operations, the percentage was 94-100; by 1888 it had fallen to 55-100; since that date it has, with the exception of one year, been less than 40-100; and since 1898 it has been less than 10-100 of 1 per cent.

Color of Race Horses.

Whining race horses are generally bays, chestnuts or browns; and for every hundred bays among them there are fifty chestnuts and thirty browns. There is no record of an important race being won by a pinto.

FLASHES FUN.

Clarence—Clara, if I let you buy a new winter coat I'll have to wear my old one. Clara—Oh, you dear, sweet, lovely, generous old boy!

"Yes, my dear," said the sarcastic hubby; "you may have made the cake all alone, as you say, but who helped you to lift it out of the oven?"

Mrs. Guimivole—I never have any trouble with baby. I've only to sing to him and he goes right off to sleep. Mrs. Phaser—What a knowing child!—Boston Transcript.

At the church door: "Are you one of the wedding party?" asked Mr. Fresh, the usher. "Only the groom. Don't mind me," replied the prospective victim.—Baltimore World.

Minnick—Well, there was one thing I remarked about your wife the first time I saw her—she was undoubtedly outspoken. Henpeck—You don't say! By whom?—Philadelphia Press.

"Bridget, were you entertaining a man in the kitchen last evening?" "Will, mum, that's fr him t' say. Oi done me best wid th' materials at hand, mum."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Showing John Bull Around: "And what is this?" asked the visitor. "This is Wall street. It is the most celebrated of all our American watering places."—Our Dumb Animals.

A good thing: Consulting Physician—Do you think the patient can stand an operation? Family Doctor—Can he stand it? Why, my dear sir, the man is a millionaire.—Town Topics.

Mrs. Boernum (hopelessly)—Mortimer, I can not make Willie mind. Mr. Boernum (sternly)—William, do as your mother wishes, or I will make you go and sit in the cozy corner.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The hero: "Who is the hero of this piece?" asked the man who was coming out of the theater. And the manager thoughtfully replied: "The man who is putting up the money."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Murphy (to her husband, exultingly)—Run, run for the doctor, Pat. The child has swallowed the halfpenny you gave him to play with. Mr. Murphy—Oh, keep your mind easy, Bridget—it was a bad ome, anyway.—Tit-Bits.

"Is this a first train?" asked a passenger, who was tired of sitting at a station at which the train was not supposed to stop. "Of course it is," was the guard's reply. "I thought so. Would you mind my getting out to see what it is fast to?"

Anastasia—Didn't I bury Mike, didn't I bury Tim, didn't I bury James and Jack?—so I think, William, it would be wiser for me not to marry again. William—Chance me, Anastasia, dear. Who knows but the tables may be turned this time!—Ex.

"Lizzie, does yo' hab dat joyful feelin' in yo' bones dat's always de forerunner of 'possum for dinner?" "Um, I never believes we's gwine ter have 'possum till I hab dat joyful feelin' in my stomach which is de after-runner of habing had him."—Life.

He lived untimely: "I have often thought of what an unfortunate fellow Jonah was." "How's that?" "Why, if he had turned that whale trick in the twentieth century, he'd have been in every soap advertisement in the civilized world."—Denver Times.

"It used to be my ambition," said the business man, "to accumulate a fortune and then retire." "To accumulate," answered the friend, "haven't you realized it?" "No, I've got the money, but I don't dare retire. I've got to stay awake night and day to keep somebody from getting it away from me."—Washington Star.

"Some of those foreign dishes on the dinner menu were a puzzle to me," confided the First Seaside-Paragon, as they stood conveniently near the rail. "Puzzles?" asked the Second Seaside-Paragon; "I guess they were, but I gave them all up long ago."—Baltimore American.

"I really don't know what to do," said the vivacious woman. "It is very difficult to please the world." "What is the difficulty?" asked her husband. "People are so unreasonable in their comments. If you tell them you're happy, they say you're stupid and commonplace."—Washington Star.

"Where was the battle of Santiago fought?" asked the teacher. "Well," replied the wise youth, "it was begun near Santiago, Cuba." "And where was it ended?" "It isn't ended yet, but it is expected that the final victory be announced at Washington, D. C., where the fighting is still going on."—Chicago Post.

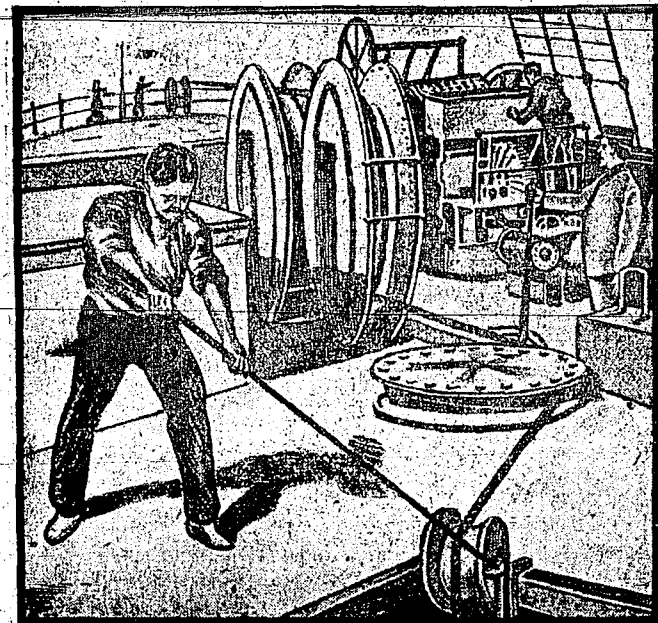
"Yes," said Farmer Cornstossel, "our boy Josiah is doin' a good deal of time to games an' light literature jest at present." "Isn't that a rather unprofitable pursuit?" "Yes, but, you see, all the cabinet offices an' big diplomatic places are filled, so I reckon Josiah feels that there ain't much else for him to do at present."—Washington Star.

Wife—Henry, can't you let me have some money to-day? Husband—What did you do with that dollar I let you have last week? Wife (good-naturedly)—Well, I had to have a new bonnet and a heavier wrap, and Willie and Katie needed new shoes, and John had to have a new suit, and Frank a new hat, and Caroline needed a new gown, and Mary a pair of gloves, and David an overcoat—and—and—really, Henry, I don't remember what I did with the change.—Detroit Journal.

Better.

Yet when I reflect a moment I cannot but see that the world is necessarily better. For now, when I meet a man smoking, I can almost always direct his attention to a building of at least twenty stories high, reminding him that he might once this had he saved all the money he has spent for tobacco.

Fifty years ago, when I begin my warfare against sin, buildings having even as many as six stories were few. Of course all this makes for morality.—Detroit Journal.

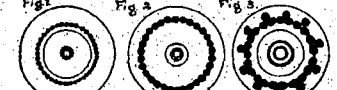


GIANT MACHINERY FOR PAYING OUT DEEP-SEA CABLES.

thrilling and picturesque incident. The cable itself consists, first, of a core which comprises the conductor made of a strand of copper wires and the insulating covering generally made of gutta percha, but occasionally of India rubber, to prevent the escape of electricity.

Then comes a layer of tanned jute yarn laid over the gutta percha, to protect it from the sheathing of steel wires over which come again jute yarn and a bituminous compound. The sheathing varies in type with the depth of the water in which it is laid. The deep sea type has a sheathing of many small steel wires; then through several intermediate types the sheathing wires become gradually larger until finally at the shore end the deep sea sheathed cable is again sheathed with strands, each made up of three steel wires set triangularly. It will be noticed, however, that the core is the same throughout.

The copper wires for the conductor



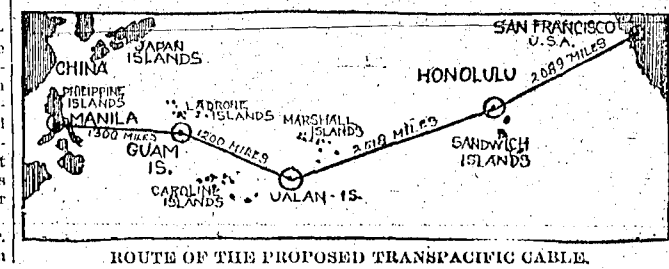
SECTIONAL VIEWS OF OCEAN CABLE.

(1)—Deep-sea cable for greatest depth. (2)—Deep-sea cable for intermediate depths. (3)—The shore end cable to a shallow water.

are twisted up together or stranded. They are then passed through the covering machine, by which the gutta percha is squeezed round the conductor in a continuous envelope touching it throughout. The coil is then served with jute yarn, which are laid spirally round it, forming an elastic soft bedding for the sheathing wires. These latter, as well as the outer serving and compound, are put on in one machine. The served coil passes through a hollow shaft of a circular skeleton frame work of iron, on which are mounted bobbins filled with steel wire or jute yarn, as the case may be. This frame work can be rotated, and the cable at the same time being drawn along, the wires or yarns are wound spirally round the core. The bituminous compound is applied by the cable being passed under a spout from which the melted compound runs. The finished cable is then coiled in large circular iron tanks, in which it is kept under water.

Methods of Manufacture. The rate of manufacture is unusually rapid, being for the deep-sea type more than five nautical miles (a nautical mile, 2,029 yards) per machine in twenty-four hours; and as the manufacture is carried on continuously day and night with ten cables in operation all at once it will be seen that from fifty to fifty-five nautical miles can be turned out in every twenty-four hours.

The last cable that was made for Mr. Mackay several years ago, which



ROUTE OF THE PROPOSED TRANS-PACIFIC CABLE.

